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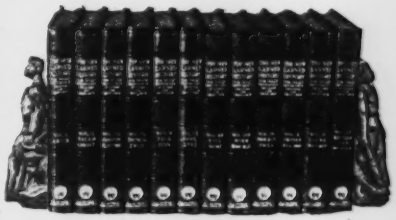

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SOME OBJECTIVES FOR AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES....*Charles H. Brown* 1001
THE PRUSSIAN STATE LIBRARY .....*Hugo Krüss* 1005
UNIVERISTY EXTENSION TEACHING AND LIBRARY 1010
INTER-LIBRARY LOANS
1. FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE LENDING LIBRARY...*F. W. Ashley* 1013
2. FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE NON-LENDING LIBRARY *Harry M. Lydenberg* 1017
LIBRARIES AND ADULT EDUCATION 1020
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES AND THEIR SERVICE ..*Ruth Underwood* 1021
A PLAN FOR A REGIONAL TRAINING CLASS .....*Flora B. Roberts* 1022
INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY CO-OPERATION 1023
A VALIANT LIFE—IN MEMORIAM: CAROLINE MARIA HEWINS *Mary E. S. Root* 1026
EDITORIAL NOTES 1029
AMONG LIBRARIANS 1030
EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS MEETING 1032
LIBRARY BOOK OUTLOOK .....*Louis N. Feipel* 1036
RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES 1040
LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES 1044

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH NOVEMBER 15, 1926

Some Objectives for Agricultural Libraries

BY CHARLES HARVEY BROWN
Librarian of Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the American Library Association offers an opportunity to look toward the future as well as toward the past.* A review of work well done should prove to all of us a stimulus to study the work still to be done and of the field not yet covered. In research, the statement has been made that as the circle of knowledge increases, so the field to be covered by research also continually expands. A study in the last few years of the ultra-violet ray has thrown open a thousand fields for research where only ten existed before. So the progress of libraries in the last fifty years has shown a vision of opportunities far in excess of those accomplished or even known in the past. The future is a challenge.

These possibilities apply, of course, to all libraries and all forms of libraries. Certain of them apply to the libraries of the somewhat misnamed agricultural colleges more than to those of other groups. Agricultural colleges are relatively recent in their development. They cannot point to centuries of growth and expansion. Their libraries have not had the opportunity for obtaining adequate collections as have the great universities. The foundations which have long since been laid by the older universities are still in the excavating stage in many agricultural colleges. Much time and energy must be given to the education of legislators, of state boards of education and college faculties, in order to obtain necessary funds and support. Many sets acquired long ago by older universities at relatively low prices must now be bought at greatly increased cost by the newer college libraries. We are young; our life is in the future; but the field and its possibilities can be clearly seen. To a large extent, the field is one that is distinctively our own, one which cannot be covered by other agencies, and is decidedly different in its scope from that of any other type of libraries.

I said that the term "agricultural libraries" is a misnomer. The average agricultural college covers courses in nearly all branches of engineering, home economics, veterinary medicine, public health, roads and road engineering, economics, pure science, etc. I am using the term "agricultural libraries" to include those libraries serving the group of colleges and universities functioning under the land grant act. These libraries also include within their field the engineering and agricultural experiment stations and extension departments associated with such colleges and universities.

The functions of agricultural libraries cannot be considered apart from the functions of the universities and colleges which they serve. Some of these functions may be listed as follows, the more important being named first: 1. Instruction of undergraduates. 2. Instruction in methods of research, etc., of graduate students. 3. Research of faculty and graduate students. 4. Service to citizens of the state, especially farmers and those in rural communities. 5. Service to the industries of the state and to various organizations whose work is related to the activities of the college. 6. Service outside of the state in the general advancement of knowledge. 7. Service to alumni.

The libraries have a place in each one of these divisions. It is interesting to note how far we still have to go before we can say we are satisfactorily covering the library possibilities in any one of these seven branches. I have therefore, made under each of these functions simply a list of some points which apparently our libraries as a whole are not satisfactorily covering.

The need of library facilities by undergraduates is not a problem peculiar to agricultural libraries. It belongs to the whole field of all universities and colleges. There is, however, one characteristic of agricultural student groups which cannot be ignored. Most of the students of agricultural colleges come from rural communities without library facilities. A survey shows that less than ten per cent of the students

* This paper was read at the Atlantic City meeting of the A. L. A. Agricultural Libraries Section, October 6, 1926.

who come to Ames have ever used a public library. They come from homes where there are few facilities for reading, from communities where no public or high school libraries are available. They need more direction and more encouragement in their reading, therefore, and more instruction in the use of books and libraries than students of liberal arts colleges.

So far, I doubt if any of us would feel that our instruction in the use of books is on a satisfactory basis. It is difficult to find any two universities who agree in their practices in regard to instruction in the use of books and libraries. One university has an elective of three hours a week for a quarter for freshmen; another requires one hour a week for all freshmen of certain divisions; a third gives no instruction whatsoever. Apparently, the courses on the use of libraries in various universities and colleges have followed the line of least resistance. In some cases, instruction is given by the library staff and in another case by the English department, and in a third case certain library instruction is given by the vocational education department. I believe that this is a problem for agricultural libraries to solve, and to solve so that any student who finishes one year of work at an agricultural college will have an elementary knowledge in the use of books and libraries. Certainly there is room for a survey of the desirability of instruction in the use of libraries, in the subject matter of the course, in the number of semester hours needed and as to whether such a course should be required of all freshmen. I, personally, would prefer fewer hours and a course required of all students than a greater number of hours and an elective course. Our experience has been that those who usually elect are those who need it the least.

There are many other questions in connection with the undergraduate use of the library which need more emphasis and more development, such as our relation to the honor courses now coming into vogue; methods of interesting students in books and periodicals, elective courses in book reading. A score could be named. Enough, however, have been mentioned to indicate some of the possibilities.

For convenience, I have grouped together the second and third functions on my list, namely, the instruction of graduate students in research method and the research work of faculty and graduate students.

Any study of theses for masters' degrees and possibly for doctor's degrees at almost any agricultural college, and any survey of the publications of almost any agricultural college will show a great lack in the bibliographic understanding of graduate students and of some members of the faculty. Bibliographical references are in some cases absolutely unintelligible. I have even seen more than once our old friend "Ibid" turn up as an author in a thesis presented for a master's degree. Many scientific journals have issued a manual of bibliographical procedure. The instruction of graduate students in the methods of bibliographic research and the accurate use of bibliographic tools remain unsolved by most of our institutions; yet, certainly some instruction is needed. Our experiment station bulletins are among the worst sinners in their misuse of good bibliographical form. A letter received last week puts the case forcibly, "Bibliographically considered college publications are an awful mess." Yet this is a field in which we librarians are supposed to have specialized. From the standpoint of bibliography, agricultural publications are woefully lacking when compared with the journals of pure science.

Our direct aid to research in the supply of necessary material has suffered on account of our youth. We could not, or did not, build up our collections when the building was easy. Now it is difficult. Furthermore, precedent is against us. It is not easy to ask a president for an increase in the book fund from thirty to sixty thousand when he can turn to back reports and say, "Why, only five years ago you had only five thousand for books." Nevertheless, this material must be bought if research is to go on. The Purnell bill will mean an increased emphasis on research in all our land grant colleges. If the publications in the field covered by our institutions increase in the future as they have in the past, we shall have to limit our fields and decide which of us will attempt to build up exhaustive collections on certain subjects and which on others. Research in agriculture and home economics is absolutely dependent in practically every case on the pure sciences. Scientific journals are expensive. The necessary material for research cannot be purchased as easily as could be done years ago. We have far to go in the education of our legislators, boards of education and faculties if we are to supply the books and periodicals needed as the foundation for research. Much larger book appropriations will be required before the service which ought to be rendered by the agricultural librarian can be performed.

Very few institutions can boast that their systems of exchanges are on a satisfactory basis. Very few of our colleges and universities have organized any sort of general clearing house for intercollegiate exchange. We must write to many publishing departments to obtain desired publications. A bulletin of a school of education cannot be obtained from the library. Application must be made directly to the school of education, which will not exchange except with publications within its scope. If the time

ever comes that the librarian will have charge of all library exchanges, much time and correspondence will be saved. Exchanges, of course, should be on a "quid pro quo" basis.

We also have far to go in the supply of adequate assistance in research to faculty and graduate students. With an ever widening field, it is not sufficient for the library staff to know languages, and library methods. They must have some special knowledge of the subject matter covered by the various departments in the college. It may be easier to train chemists, physicists or zoologists in library methods than to take undergraduates with a knowledge of library work and give them training in chemistry, physics, etc. There is a need of representatives on the library staff who have an understanding from personal experience of the methods in research of the various departments of our agricultural colleges. Such library assistants would be an invaluable aid in the work of the college.

Our group of agricultural colleges has emphasized and is emphasizing service to farmers and to rural communities. They admit certain claims which farmers have upon them. In many states there are county agents closely connected with the state colleges. Our institutions are offering extension courses, including courses by correspondence and by radio; we are sending out members of the faculty for lectures, for the organization of clubs for debates, for the development of country theatres. We are supplying experts on certain problems connected with industrial organization, in the whole wide range of activities from engineering and roads to dairying and co-operative marketing. Has the library any place in these activities? If so, what? How are we filling the place which libraries and books should occupy in this wide range? For instance, some colleges are giving homemakers' courses by radio. To what extent are we emphasizing books in the various short-courses for homemakers? How far do books and reading come in? In the various courses and talks on child study which are given by our various extension departments, to what extent is the reading of children emphasized? How many book talks are given by the library staffs of agricultural colleges by means of the radio? How far do we feel ourselves responsible in actually assisting the work our colleges and universities are doing in these many and widely differentiated lines?

Librarians of agricultural colleges have a field which in many cases is not available to other libraries. Most of our colleges have broadcasting stations which can be used for encouragement of reading, for book talks, without cost. In many large colleges, short-course week brings farmers from all over the state to the campus. In one week last spring, seventy-five hundred visited Ames. They were given much instruction in the raising of pigs and cows; but very little in the raising of children. How far are we using this opportunity for talks on home libraries and children's books? In many of our states we have made a beginning. Oregon has given a series of radio talks on books and reading. The University of Michigan and other state universities have developed package libraries for debaters, and others. Most of us have made some beginning; but it is not much more than a beginning. A state-wide work must, of course, vary in different communities. In California where there is a system of county libraries, the details would naturally be different from those in Iowa with no library facilities readily accessible in a great part of the state. Mr. Windsor can tell a man from DuPage county that he can go to Chicago and obtain a book from the Crerar library. I cannot tell a man in northwest Iowa that he can go to Chicago and get a volume which he needs for research and which is in the field covered by Iowa State College.

I do not say that we should turn our college libraries into circulating collections of books to be loaned all over the state. I do say, however, that we are just as much responsible for making library facilities available to farmers and others in rural communities in our states as are agricultural bureaus for seeing that the farmers are supplied with information on the best methods of growing corn. As professional librarians we have some duty toward the development of public library facilities in our states, of county libraries, and of the work of state library commissions. Our direct service may be limited to the loan of unusual books, to general book publicity, to the stimulation of reading thru radio talks, lectures, short-courses, homemakers' week, etc. Certainly no course for homemakers is complete if it ignores books in the home and reading matter for children.

Most of our colleges are now giving much attention to industrial management and industrial development of our states. Many industrial concerns now have research departments. These departments look to the college for advice, for help and for the loan of laboratory material. In many states there are no large libraries available except those of the state college or the state university. This need for library facilities will not be met at all unless the state college supplies it. The state library commissions can supply general reading matter. They cannot, however, supply research material. This is a field which belongs distinctively to the agricultural group.

In the general advance of knowledge outside our home states, we are now rendering some aid thru interlibrary loans. In the future, we shall probably attempt to limit certain fields in which

we collect material and rely on other libraries for the loan of certain exceptional publications not often used. If the University of Minnesota will build up an exhaustive collection of books on wheat, we can borrow the exceptional publications from them and will reciprocate by loaning them from our exhaustive collection on corn. Of course both of us will need publications commonly used. The services rendered by the federal Department of Agriculture and the Surgeon-General's Office in the loan of material have proven invaluable to research.

There have been many proposals for alumni reading lists, etc. How far these have succeeded, I do not know. Possibly alumni living in large cities need no help from college libraries. A large proportion of alumni of agricultural colleges are so placed that they do not have available certain material needed professionally for their research work and for their study. In some individual cases, certain aid has been given. It remains to be seen how far such service should go and along what lines it should develop.

The solution of all of these projects is beyond my ability. I wish I could say that there was one item on this list which Iowa State College was performing to my satisfaction.

I should like to see a closer union of the libraries of the land-grant colleges in the way of exchange of information. If one library goes forward in any line, it helps all the rest of us, if we know the facts and can use the information. The generous book appropriations of the University of Illinois can be used to show the funds needed by other schools, if adequate library facilities are to be supplied. The radio programs given by the library staff of Oregon Agricultural College may show that what is good in Oregon may also be worth while in Iowa. The fact that certain universities require all freshmen to take some library instruction suggests it would be worth while for our particular college also to require some library instruction for freshmen. I should like to see *Agricultural Library Notes* expanded with more notices of new developments in various libraries. It is of course up to us to put some work on it. I wish that the attractive radio program of the Oregon Agricultural College could have been sent to all land grant colleges as an example of what a library staff can do. Possibly some committees of this group could make a study of certain activities such as instruction of freshmen, exchange of publications, bibliographic form, radio and material, etc., and report from time to time as to what is being done. The greatest incentive to progress is often the example of other institutions.

The publication of *Agricultural Library* Notes is a big step forward and it offers an exceptional opportunity if we are only wise enough to make use of it. If you can see some of the possibilities of our field as I see them, I am sure that you will agree with me in my last wish for all of us that we have "The strength of twice three thousand horse that seeks the single goal."

The Newark Museum Apprentice Class

THE New Art Museum Association's apprentice class has entered on its second eight-months' year with a class limited to six students. There is a waiting list of ten.

Members of the class are busy forty-two hours a week. They are scheduled for a month's intensive training in the Free Public Library, near the Museum. Classes are held from nine to ten every morning, for talks and discussion by the educational adviser of the Museum and by heads of departments. Part of the class hour is reserved for assigned reading and reports, and no other time during the working hours is available for this study work.

The program for the year allows two weeks' training in the various departments of the Museum, to begin immediately after the library training. There will be a two-week period in which other museums will be visited and studied. After this interim of museum visiting, the apprentices will again be scheduled for two or three weeks' intensive training in the departments of the Museum.

In return for their services in actual work, the Museum pays the apprentices a small salary. The Museum adapts itself to its community along lines of art, fine and applied, technology and industry, with special emphasis on the educational work, and the apprentices have training along all these various lines, and will not specialize in any one particular phase during the course.

The November Magazines

Outstanding articles in the November magazines, according to Dr. Bostwick, Mr. Stevens and Mr. Hyde are:

Liquor and the schools. By Alfred E. Stearns in *Harper's.*

The revolution on Quality Street. By Leon Whipple in *Survey Graphic.*

Equality of woman with man: A myth. By John Macy in *Harper's.*

Ladies and gentlemen. By Katharine Fullerton Gerould in *Harper's.*

Jimmy Walker. By Henry F. Pringle in *American Mercury.*

The sea is calling. By Earl Christian Jensen in *Atlantic Monthly.*

Socialism defended. By Bernard Shaw in *Forum.*

The disappearing personal touch in colleges. By Clarence C. Little in *Scribner's.*

The American press. By Charles Merz in *Century.*

Let's look at the home. By Vera L. Connolly in *Good Housekeeping.*

The Prussian State Library

THE RELATION OF THE STATE LIBRARY TO OTHER GERMAN AND TO FOREIGN LIBRARIES, AS TOLD BY HUGO KRUSS, ITS DIRECTOR-GENERAL, AT THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL SESSION OF THE A. L. A. FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY MEETING, ATLANTIC CITY, OCTOBER 4, 1926.

FIRST of all, let me express to you my heartiest thanks for your courteous invitation to read a paper before you on this fiftieth Anniversary Celebration of the American Library Association. Whoever is familiar with library matters knows the splendid history of the Association, and the highly creditable part it has taken in the wonderful organization and development of American libraries. The wealth of stimulating ideas which originated with it, has borne fruit far beyond the boundaries of the United States. I highy appreciate therefore the privilege given me of addressing you today, and I hope I may have something to say that will prove of interest to you.

The short time at my disposal does not permit me to deal with more than a limited subject. One of the chief topics of the transactions at this conference is the question of entering upon international relations concerning library matters. Now, any discussion of possibilities for definite international arrangements and agreements, necessarily presupposes that the existing national institutions should be mutually known. Therefore, being at the head of the Prussian State Library, I should like to tell you something about that largest of the German libraries and in addition, about its relations to other German and foreign libraries. In that way I shall perhaps be able to convey to you, in brief outline, an idea of the organization of the German scientific libraries.

Germany has since the middle ages been composed of a multiplicity of political units enjoying a great measure of independence from the current central government. In the sphere of cultural evolution that independence was instrumental in developing and maintaining a great number of cultural centers, which in their peculiarities reflect the great variety of German intellectual life. To that historical development Germany is indebted also for the great number of her scientific libraries, some of which look back upon a venerable age. Forty-five German libraries possess more than 200,000 volumes each, and twelve libraries have more than 500,000 volumes each. In turn, there are two libraries each of which has more than a million of volumes.

Measured by the standard of age of European libraries, the Prussian State Library is among the younger ones; it is exactly twenty-five years the junior of Harvard University. Even among German libraries it is by no means the richest in old treasures. In this respect it is considerably excelled, for instance, by the Bavarian State Library at Munich, with which the uncommonly rich collections of the Bavarian monasteries were incorporated at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The evolution of the last hundred years has, however, placed the Prussian State Library at the head of all German libraries by the aggregate size of its collections and the extent of its organization. It is not the German national library in the same sense as is the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris the national library of France. It is the central library of the Prussian State. Prussia, however, contains one-half of the German universities and technical high schools, while the other half are distributed over a considerable number of smaller German states. Thus, among the German scientific libraries the Prussian State Library, thru its organic connection with the libraries of ten Prussian universities and four Prussian technical high schools, is largely called upon to take charge of important central functions.

The State Library has two millions of printed volumes, with a yearly accession of 60,000 volumes, small pamphlets collected in a volume being counted only as one. Further, there are six thousand incunabula. The library is divided into different departments, among them the manuscript department, containing 55,000 manuscripts and 320,000 autographs; the music department, which is the largest of all existing music collections; the map department, containing 400,000 maps, and the department of phonetics, established only a few years ago, where dialects and foreign languages are phonographically fixed for the purposes of scientific investigation. More than 2,000 sound records have already been made and filed in the archives. Aside from the director general and his chief assistant, the Library has a staff of three hundred and twenty, including seven department directors and seventy-two scientific officials.

The State Library building was completed in 1914. Covering an area of 17.000 square meters, it has thirteen stories, of which the upper ones are used as stack rooms. The large reading room in the center of the building is open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. It seats three hundred and sixty people at writing desks, and has a large open shelf reference library, freely accessible to all users. Adjoining it is the reading room for periodicals, where 2,600 out of the 20,000 periodicals regularly furnished to the State Library are open for perusal. The manuscript,

music, oriental, and map departments have each their own working and reading rooms, with special reference collections of books, selected for their specific purposes.

The State Library has three large general catalogs, a classed catalog in book form, an alphabetical catalog in book form, and an alphabetical card catalog.

In the classed catalog the entire stock of printed books is classified according to a definite scientific system. The catalog comprises at present 1,020 volumes and serves at the same time as a shelf list. According to their entry in the classed catalog, the books receive their respective signatures and are therefore arranged on the shelves in systematical order. A subject index facilitates the use of the catalog. Sixteen scientific librarians, selected according to their respective specialties, are permanently at work on the classed catalog, the individual sections being each in charge of a specialist. These experts are also required to keep informed on the literature in their respective special branches and to designate what is recommended for acquisition. Accordingly, the classed catalog determines not only the order in which the whole stock of printed books is arranged, but also the way in which it is systematically supplemented and kept up-to-date. In spite of some disadvantages due to the limitation of time to which all scientific classifications are subject, the systematic catalog has nevertheless proved an extremely valuable aid, since it affords a comprehensive survey of the complete literature which the library contains on any given subject. The catalog is accessible to the users of the library. An expert official is in attendance for the exclusive purpose of giving advice and assistance in the use of this catalog.

The alphabetical catalog in book form, being the easiest to use, is the one most frequently resorted to by the public. It comprises 2,600 volumes, with a yearly accession of ninety volumes. The alphabetical card catalog is reserved for exclusive use by the officials of the library. It is the most detailed record of the complete stock of books. Of the printed catalog of manuscripts, which is as yet unfinished, thirty quarto volumes have so far been completed. A catalog of the miniatures contained in the manuscripts will be published shortly.

Since 1892 the titles for entry into the catalogs have been printed, the State Library printing not only the titles of its own accessions, but also those for all of the ten Prussian university libraries, so that the *Title Prints*, published in yearly volumes, contain a complete list of all the accessions of both the State Library and the ten Prussian university libraries during any one year. The titles are printed besides on cards of the international size for use in the card catalogs of the State Library and the Prussian university libraries. In 1925 the total number of printed titles was 50,000.

As regards the use made of the State Library, it must be emphasized, in the first place, that it is a circulating library, in contrast with the great scientific libraries in other countries which are reference libraries. Everybody is admitted as a user who can show that he pursues some serious scientific or literary object. An insignificant fee is charged for the use of the books.

During the last year the reading rooms were used by 450,000 people, that is 1,555 a day. In addition, the majority of them used the open shelf reference libraries, immediately accessible. Beyond that, 170,000 volumes were given out from the stacks for use in the reading room, while 300,000 volumes were lent to 14,000 persons for use at home. Fifty thousand volumes more were lent to subscribers out of town. Accordingly, of the total of 520,000 volumes given out, only 170,000 volumes were used in the rooms of the library building. The remaining 350,000 volumes were generally not available for public use for the usual loan period of from three to four weeks.

The circulation of the printed books involves a great amount of work besides making a considerable proportion of its books temporarily unavailable. Thus, last year twenty-four per cent of all the books called for could not be immediately furnished, because the desired books had been lent out, whereas only eight per cent of the books ordered were not contained in the library stock. This shows that the circulating system has its great disadvantages. On the other hand, the desire to use the books at their own homes is a peculiarity so strongly rooted in the mental make-up of German scientific brainworkers that the State Library cannot be transformed into a purely reference library until some library in Berlin is ready to take over the circulation service. There is, however, no such library at present, nor can one be created within a measurable space of time under existing economic conditions.

The State Library receives according to a law a free copy of most of the newly published literature in Prussia. Another such free copy is furnished to the library of the university in the province within which the new work is published. Everything else has to be purchased. Aside from German books, the State Library has all along paid particular attention to foreign literature. It has been a matter of the greatest regret, therefore, that for nearly ten years it was practically impossible to purchase any foreign literature. We are now bending all our energies to the task of filling the gaps left from that time, as far as we possibly can. In connection with our efforts in that direction, I take great

pleasure in making grateful acknowledgment of the liberal assistance extended to us abroad, and especially by the United States.

The State Library has a large exhibition hall where part of the treasures it owns in the way of manuscripts, old prints, and valuable book covers and bindings, are on display. Sometimes, on particular occasions, special exhibitions are arranged. The last one we had was prepared jointly with some friends from Denmark in honor of the Danish poet Hans Christian Andersen; the next two exhibitions will be devoted to the two German composers, Johann Sebastian Bach and Ludwig van Beethoven respectively.

Publications regularly issued by the State Library, aside from the *Title Prints*, are the *Annual Report* and the *Mitteilungen aus der Staatsbibliothek*. The *Annual Report* is widely distributed among libraries at home and also abroad. In the *News from the State Library* scientific essays by members of the State Library staff are currently published at irregular intervals. Among the special publications more recently brought out by the State Library, special mention is due to the magnificently appointed work on Old Book Covers by Dr. Husung, which appeared in 1925.

Between the State Library on the one hand, and the libraries of ten Prussian universities and four technical high schools, on the other which (together with the State Library) have an aggregate stock of six and a half millions of printed volumes, 11,000 incunabula, and 80,000 manuscripts, an organic connection is established thru the advisory Board for Library Matters, which is composed of the Director General of the State Library as chairman and a number of library directors, librarians, and university professors as members. It is the function of the Advisory Board to discuss matters of common interest concerning all Prussian state libraries, and to prepare them for decision by the state government. Such common matters are, for instance, the yearly appropriations for the individual libraries, questions concerning catalogs, the training of library officials and so forth. The Advisory Board has proved an extremely useful institution for combining the Prussian state libraries into a solid and uniform system.

The university libraries and those of the technical high schools are organized essentially on the same fundamental lines as the State Library. Primarily, of course, they serve the needs of the faculties and students of the respective universities or technical high schools, but in addition they are also open to anyone who is engaged in serious scientific or literary work. Like the State Library, they circulate their books. Of recent years, some of the libraries have come to specialize on particular lines, since it is steadily getting more difficult for a small or medium-sized library adequately to embrace all existing literature. Thus the university at Bonn particularly cultivates the literature of the Latin countries, Göttingen, according to time-honored tradition, English and American literatures, while Breslau specializes in Slavonic, Kiel in Scandinavian, and Griefswald in Low-German literature. In this way what may be called a rational division of labor has been established among the libraries, and this proves of great benefit to all of them.

A common institution of the whole system is the "Gesamtkatalog der Preussischen Wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken," or Union Catalog of the Prussian Scientific Libraries. This card catalog has been compiled under the auspices of the State Library after thirty years of strenuous work. It contains a complete record of all the printed books in possession of the Prussian state libraries. It has more than two million cards and is currently kept up to date by the Berlin *Title Prints*. Recently it has been decided to have this complete catalog printed. It may be reasonably hoped that the printing can be started in about a year and that we may succeed in completing a monumental work, such as was once accomplished in completing the printed catalog of the Library of the British Museum. It is to be hoped also that this complete catalog of the Prussian libraries may at some future time be enlarged into a complete catalog of the German scientific libraries.

Another common feature of the Prussian libraries is the training of the young generation for library work. Whoever wants to become a scientific librarian must first have obtained the academic degree of doctor and passed a state examination in the branches of science to which he has devoted himself. He may then be admitted as a "Voluntär," a scientific library apprentice, and as such has to pass thru two years' preparatory work with the State Library or one of the university libraries. After that he has to submit to a state examination which, if he passes it successfully, qualifies him for a position with the staff of a Prussian state library.

Library assistants of medium grade are required only to have a high school education. Their professional training is not confined to adapting them for service with scientific libraries, but comprises training for public libraries as well. The preparation extends over a period of four years, one of which must be spent at a scientific and one at a public library, the remaining two years being devoted to theoretical training. A special course for the latter has been established in Berlin, but attendance at it is not necessarily required. At the conclusion of the training period an examination must be

passed before a commission of state examiners. At present a change in the examination regulations is in preparation, requiring a higher degree of school education and reducing the period of professional training to three years; it also provides that the requirements at the examination shall be different, according to whether it is to qualify for employment with a scientific or a public library. This is primarily intended to meet the needs of the public libraries.

An adjunct of the State Library is the Auskunftsbureau der Deutschen Bibliotheken, or Information Bureau of the German Libraries. Its function is to ascertain whether a book sought is contained in the stock of any German library, and if so, where it may be found. Occasionally, similar information is also furnished regarding books in foreign libraries. The Information Bureau keeps permanently in touch with about four hundred German libraries and, on that account, has proved an exceedingly useful institution for scientific work. Its principal function, as stated, is limited to tracing and locating books, the titles of which are given to it by those looking for the books. Beyond that, however, it is both able and prepared, in suitable cases, to furnish such bibliographical information as is obtainable with the aid of its bibliographical equipment, coupled with the Union Catalog and the Bureau's widespread relations with other libraries. The bibliographic training of the Information Bureau officials has been utilized in a great many ways for cooperation in preparing bibliographies for special fields of literature. A comprehensive bibliography completed by the Bureau on its own account is the complete list of the periodicals currently kept on file by more than three hundred and fifty German libraries, which was published in 1914. It contains 17,000 titles of periodicals, and with each title are listed the libraries in which the respective periodicals may be found.

In 1921 the Bureau published a complete list of the foreign periodicals then on file in 360 libraries. It contains 3,400 different foreign periodicals. In the course of that work it was found that of the foreign periodicals contained in the complete list of 1914 four thousand were no longer on file, an impressive memento bearing evidence of the detriment wrought by Germany's being shut off from foreign literature. Since that time, every possible effort has been made to fill this gap. The Information Bureau has prepared a new complete list of foreign periodicals, which is to appear in 1927 and will show a total of 13,000 different foreign periodicals on file in eight hundred German libraries.

The exceedingly effective and useful activity of the Information Bureau can be fully appreciated only when it is remembered that the German scientific libraries are circulating their books and manuscripts, and are doing so not only in their respective home cities, but among out-of-town subscribers as well. This "German Library Circulation" is governed by special regulations. Eligible for admission to it is every library conducted on approved principles, and agreeing to reciprocate the service. Individuals who are unable to get a particular book at the library in their city and desiring to have it from another library, ascertain by inquiry to the Information Bureau where the desired book may be found. They then apply thru their home library to the one named to them by the Information Bureau. The fee for loaning the books amounts only to ten pfennigs, or two and one-half cents for each book; all the other expenses are borne by the libraries. The great advantage of this method of procedure for scientific workers living at places with small libraries is very plain. On the other hand, it imposes a heavy burden on the large libraries. As stated above, the State Library circulated 50,000 volumes among out-of-town users last year.

Printed books and manuscripts are also lent to libraries abroad which will agree to reciprocate. There is hardly any European country which does not avail itself of such help on the part of the State Library. During the past year more than 1,100 printed volumes were lent to foreign libraries in seventeen different foreign states.

Finally, as regards the activities of the State Library beyond the range of its own immediate duties, mention may be made of the "Kommission für den Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke," the Commission for the Complete Catalog of Incunabula, with the Prussian State Library. The commission is composed of a number of librarians who are experts in this branch, supplemented by scholars specializing in this line, one each from Austria, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland. The commission is appointed for the purpose of making an inventory of all the incunabula still in existence. By dint of many years' work and with liberal assistance from many foreign committees, the material has been collected, and last year the first volume was published. It is arranged in alphabetic order by authors, and comprises the first part of the letter A, locating and describing 1,256 incunabula, a monumental standard work which, we are glad to say, has met with great appreciation by foreign critics.

As mentioned above, the German libraries have not escaped unscathed from the hard times during the war and the years following it. Accordingly, when the "Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft," a co-operative emergency relief agency for German science, was founded in 1920, its program was made to include plans to assist the German scientific libra-

ries, and especially to supply them with foreign literature. The "Notgemeinschaft" is a self-administrative body, formed by the universities, technical high schools, and some important scientific societies, and it has become the center of an extensive system of measures providing ways and means from sources at home and abroad to relieve the distress of German science. Its organization includes a library committee, which is composed of a number of library directors.

Assistance in the main has been extended to the two large State Libraries at Berlin and Munich respectively and to thirty libraries of German universities and technical high schools. For systematic relief action, however, it was necessary to proceed on lines of definite arrangements among these thirty-two libraries. In this way the activity of the "Notgemeinschaft" became instrumental in establishing new relations between the most important of the scientific libraries, and thereby, beyond providing special funds, has led to a materially increased efficiency of this system of libraries as a whole. Thus the Notgemeinschaft created a central purchasing agency for foreign books and periodicals. For the purpose of acquiring special foreign books a standard list of the most important books was prepared in co-operation with the two state libraries at Berlin and Munich, and the various libraries are placing their orders in accordance with that list. Since sufficient means were not available for uniformly completing the stocks of all the libraries, the assistance was chiefly concentrated on the two large state libraries at Berlin and Munich. Besides, the move towards specialization of individual libraries in definite particular fields, was further advanced in order that every important foreign book should be available at least in one place. Furthermore, the Notgemeinschaft organized an exchange of duplicates among the German libraries and brought its influence and foreign connections to bear in the interest of a resumption of the exchange arrangements with foreign scientific institutions, which had been broken off on account of the war. Thus the activity of the Notgemeinschaft has proved exceedingly beneficial to the libraries. Its help will still be needed for a long time to come, since it is impossible to make up in a few years for what had to be neglected during nearly ten years of great misery.

In a discussion of German libraries two associations must not be overlooked: The Verein Deutschen Buchhändler, or Exchange Associa- of German Librarians, and the Börsenverein der Deutschen Buchhändler, or Exchange Association of German Bookdealers.

The Association of German Librarians was founded in 1900 and has nearly six hundred members at present. Every year, following its annual meeting, it arranges a "German Library Day," on which occasion general questions concerning library work are discussed. The Association publishes the *Jahrbuch der Deutschen Bibliotheken*, or *Year Book of German Libraries*, which, in addition to a descriptive list of libraries and a list of scientific library officials, contains the decrees and ordinances of the German states, and valuable statistical information. Ever since its organization the Association has done most creditable work in taking care of the interests of the German libraries and librarians.

The Exchange Association of German Bookdealers in the representative body of the publishers and booksellers of Germany and of the other German speaking countries. The Association has founded and maintains with financial help from the government and the city of Leipzig the Deutsche Bücherei at Leipzig which, by voluntary pledge on the part of all German publishers, is furnished with a copy of every printed book that is newly published. It therefore contains a complete collection of the entire literature in the German language published since the foundation of the Library in 1913. It now has more than half a million volumes. The Deutsche Bücherei also publishes the well-known Daily and Weekly Lists of new German literature, as well as the *Literarisches Zentralblatt*, which is a systematically arranged analytical bibliography of the recent German literature also including periodicals.

With a mention, lastly, of the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, which is the literary center for the discussion of all questions concerning German libraries, and which contains besides current reports on the libraries abroad I conclude this cursory review of the German literary institutions. In my survey I have had to refrain from dwelling on the public libraries in Germany, because I do not consider myself as sufficiently qualified to discuss them. I regret that they cannot be treated here by one of their representatives in a separate paper, as would befit their great importance. This is even more regrettable, since I believe that you would have been especially interested in the subject.

After what I have said upon the subject of the German scientific libraries, I hope it will appear that on the German side the requisite conditions for extending international co-operation beyond its present limits are given. I have myself the privilege of being a member of the Subcommittee on Bibliography within the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations at Geneva. At the last session of the Committee, aside from important bibliographical questions, specific library matters also were discussed, above all others the question how it may be rendered easier, by international

co-operation, to obtain information as to what books are contained in the various libraries concerning a given subject. This matter is scheduled for further discussion at a conference of experts, which will take place next winter. There is reasonable hope that this move may lead to co-operation of great value to all scientific work thruout the world, and that, moreover, such co-operation may establish mutual relations between the libraries which will prove of benefit to other common tasks as well.

Those who are true friends of international co-operation will be on the lookout lest the great idea should be discredited by embarking on fantastic schemes or by the establishment of useless international organizations. As in the case of individuals, so among nations nature itself provides a suitable division of labor, based on the specific faculties and resources of each individual nation. Such special aptitude enables each of the nations to attain certain highest achievements in definite special fields, and the combined results of these highest achievements forms the foundation for the general progress of human culture and civilization. Therefore, international co-operation, if properly understood, should not regard it as its ultimate goal to bring about uniformity of the human intellect and of human institutions, but on the contrary, it should be based on the peculiar efficiency and power of initiative of each individual nation that has something of value to offer to the community of nations.

The United States with its inexhaustible resources and indomitable energy, advancing every progressive idea, can make contributions of infinite value to each branch of international co-operation. I, therefore, wish with all my heart that, as time goes on, increasingly close relations may develop between American and German libraries, and that, with cordial understanding and mutual good will, we may be enabled continually to raise our standards of achievement and thereby become more and more equal to the lofty tasks set us in one of the most important fields of human cultural progress.

University Extension and the Library

A Discussion of the Essential Partnership of University Extension Teaching and the Library in the Field of Adult Education, by W. H. Lighty, University of Wisconsin, President of the National University Extension Association

THE American antecedents of educational or university extension that have penetrated into the area of adult life were movements that were founded almost a round century ago. In 1831 the American National Lyceum was established. Debating clubs with traveling libraries were organized as part of these early efforts. The indispensability of the library or at least the library shelf of books in connection with the intelligent preparation for the discussion of the mooted question was recognized.

This statement concerning this century-old fact sounds really strange to our ears as we enter into the second quarter of this century with something of the feeling that we are still pioneering in our efforts toward promoting these identical movements as outreaches of our universities and our libraries.

The shelf of books for the lyceum lecture did not have adequate recognition until a much later date, either in the English or the American university's extension adventure. The lecturers have gone out beyond the university walls and the university campus far more frequently and far more effectively than did library resources.

Bishop Vincent's dynamic institution established in 1874 came to university fruitage when the University of Chicago was founded in 1892. Melvil Dewey's advocacy in 1888 of university extension teaching in connection with the work of the public libraries of New York resulted in state appropriations by New York State in 1891 for university extension purposes. The New York movement, however, did not result in any real teaching adventure. The Chicago extension movement which was in fact, as suggested above, a further evolution of the Chautauqua idea, carried on as I take it largely because President William Rainey Harper had made extension teaching one of the five fundamental functions of the institution he organized. Thru that memorable adventure in Chicago, extension teaching ceased to be a mere substitute and became a legitimate activity of a university. It became an entity and a reality and expressed a university function. Definite recognition of extension teaching as an essential function of a university was not, however, generally recognized until after 1906 thru the position taken by President Charles R. Van Hise of Wisconsin.

The fact that extension teaching with its adequate associated library as an essential part of the adventure for study and for reference did not become really established within a whole generation as before indicated to is really an outstanding fact. Perhaps the box or shelf of books that came and went with the extension teacher was too inflexible and too fleeting to be altogether effective and satisfactory; perhaps the difficulties of acquiring and circulating such a collection of books by a university teacher

involved labors and responsibilities too burdensome to carry; perhaps the fact that the investment represented in such collections was relatively heavy and all too soon terminated in service with considerable or total loss, coincident with the close of a personal extension teaching program, was too discouraging. Whatever may have been the factors involved, the unpleasant fact remains that most of the efforts of extension teaching undertakings separate from the library movement as such have been disappointing. Only recently have the more effective and the more continuous partnership relations been made which promise enduring results. Dewey and Vincent may have been too far in advance of their times. Nevertheless, the effective developments which seem to be now in progress owe much to the insight and foresight of these two great men.

A great world catastrophe had its part, perhaps a necessary part, in cementing essential relationships between the two outstanding factors in adult education, the university extension movement and the library movement. In the world war a corps of teachers and librarians joined and accompanied the fighting units of the expeditionary forces. Books and libraries assumed a place with arsenal and commissary resources, and teachers of men were associated with the commanders of men.

The slogan that gripped the imagination of the world and turned the tide of the war morale was an ideal for democracy; and it obviously followed that the only world in which democracy may be safe and permanent must be an instructed, intelligent and rationalized world. Dr. Mansbridge, the eminent English leader in adult education, saw this clearly, and promptly after the armistice called a conference in London of some of the outstanding educational figures that had accompanied and served the expeditionary forces of the allied and associated powers. Thus was founded in 1918 the World Association for Adult Education. From that time forward the interest in adult education has grown thruout all countries in which the people have had the good fortune to see the sun of democracy rise.

A new zeal has been born thru a better understanding of what the tutored and liberalized mind can do, as millions of men and women after the war turned to the agencies of light and learning for guidance and understanding in life. For our present purposes I should perhaps indicate in this discussion what I include in the term adult education. Tentatively, I should describe adult educational undertakings as adventures carried on by all of us who have ceased to go to school formally, and particularly to schools and colleges where youth is given preparation for life's work. Obviously, the educational adventures with and by people who are already participating in the currents of life and are actually engaged in the performance of the world's work and are self-directing individuals, engage methods and techniques and must meet exigencies quite different from the educational procedure involved in the training of youth.

To these requirements neither the institutions of higher learning nor the libraries have given adequate consideration. And all too tardy have the universities and the libraries been in recognizing their common—indeed their interdependent—interest and responsibility. The ready to wear idea in adult education is as impossible as the preconceptions that obtain in connection with the preparatory curricula of school and college. Adults have ceased to conform to grades and ranks and to dictatorial or autocratic procedures. Adults have come to their own, no matter what their educational attainments or lack of attainments. Their requirements demand flexible procedures and large or at least wide resources, and above all the idea of partnership in the adventure. Whether we deal with those who would recover lost opportunities or repair earlier disadvantages or with those who are carrying on to keep abreast or to refine the understanding and to enrich life, the problem of relationship and of attitude and of technique is essentially the same. But that problem is an unsolved one.

It is not enough to throw open the treasure houses of knowledge, accomplishment and refinement. To be exposed to communicable blessing or to communicable blight does not necessarily result in effective taking. All of us, when in unfamiliar country, have need of being personally advised, if not of being personally conducted. The vast body of knowledge, its multitudinous diversification and specialization in our time, and the great complexities of life compel it. Without such guidance, prompting and instruction, we waste time, energy, and much of what we value, and moreover frequently fail in our quest or go hopelessly astray.

In recent years both the library and the university in their outreach into constructive democratic and social service have made notable advances. But it seems to me that neither has quite appreciated the vast importance of close mutual co-operation. Neither can attain its own best social results without the supporting co-operation of the other. University extension possesses surpassing possibilities, for the liaison office functions for making available what scholars and specialists and other university resources can offer for the use or advantage of citizens. The community contacts are usually made thru local school representatives. There is real ground for this route. But increased

contact thru the librarian should result in vastly larger service to adults from both the library and university extension. Such relationship should result in building up additional constituencies and additional resources in the local library. And the local library should constitute an avenue of approach for many an adult to formal or informal service from the university or to consecutive study courses for many who, without such an interpretation and introduction as the librarian can make, would not be served. Universities and libraries above all other agencies participating in adult education work represent organized effort as free as is humanly possible from objectionable propaganda. Thru their liberal service channels, authentic information, guidance thru seasoned contributions and conclusions on the state of up-to-date knowledge and opinion, may constantly and instantly play upon the solution of contemporary problems, individual or social, and upon the deepest issues of life as well.

Emerson entertained visions of a lyceum on every New England hilltop. In a united effort of university extension and the library movement, all the beneficence that Emerson dreamed of can be established in every home and every heart where intellectual curiosity, ambition and desire for advancement reside. The local library of a community should be in fact an extension center, not only for reference and consultation, but for study by extension students. It may often provide place for extension field office room and local center class meetings, for receiving quarters for educational radio broadcasts and many other activities in which university extension and the library can share common ground to each other's advantage, and to the advantage of the social constituency which is the natural constituency of each. These things are being done and have for some years been done in some places. The feasibility has been proved. The practice should be more widely accepted and developed. Development will, of course, involve expansion and growth for many local libraries, but this, too, is to be welcomed.

By close co-operation routines develop. Extension divisions notify local libraries when extension students in the community enroll. Reference lists and bibliographies are supplied and checked and students are encouraged to use and stimulate the use of the local library before seeking assistance outside. In those requirements which the local library cannot meet the state traveling library and the university library co-operate. Thus, as the teaching institution works thru the local library its influence in the community as well as its service are strengthened. For the university library or the state traveling library to come in without this co-operative checking would be wasteful duplication which should always be avoided. Forty-odd outstanding universities of our country at work in the field of adult education from Maine down the coast to Florida, and thence from this Atlantic border in westward sweep across the continent to Washington, Oregon and California associated in institutional membership and in essential partnership with the American Library Association, mean something for the future of our American civilization.

The outstanding strength of the adult education movement resides in the fact that the knowledge and the mental power and the breadth of mind which the adult achieves in his mature educational adventure become at once a usable and fluid asset. New knowledge acquired and new powers developed may be immediately applied to the practices of life. These applications may be put to vocational uses, to which the new attainments are related, or they may be applied towards a greater completeness, understanding and happiness in life. In either case social progress is advanced. The beneficent outcome of such a nation wide—ultimately a world wide—educational program is incalculable. In this new renaissance resides the stability of our evolving civilization.

This paper was read at the A. L. A. University Library Extension Service Round Table at Atlantic City, October 5, 1926.

A. L. A. Anniversary Publications

WITH the exception of the two concluding volumes of the Library Survey and the new edition of Cannons' Bibliography of Library Economy, the tale of A.L.A. fiftieth anniversary publications is complete. These blue-covered volumes constitute in themselves a complete library of library administration and practice and a practical demonstration of the principles of book selection, the latter especially in the A.L.A. Catalog, 1926, which will be reviewed in our December first number.

Volumes one and two of the Survey have already been reviewed in the October 15th LIBRARY JOURNAL by John Adams Lowe of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library. Volume three, which will contain reports on various forms of extension work and community service in public libraries, work with children, and school libraries, and Volume four, which will cover the more technical departments and problems of library administration, will be reviewed on publication. A summary of "Libraries and Adult Education" appears elsewhere in this issue. "Library Extension: A Study of Public Library Conditions and Needs," and George Burwell Utley's monograph on "Fifty Years of the American Library Association" complete the list.

Inter-Library Loans

I. From the Viewpoint of the Lending Library

By F. W. ASHLEY

Superintendent of Reading Rooms, Library of Congress.

CONSIDERING that this is a conference of university and reference librarians,* it appears that the question before the House, so far as concerns the Library of Congress, "boils down" to the subject discussed at the last mid-winter conference in Chicago last December: "Can the Library of Congress be persuaded to approve inter-library loans for graduate students?" That is in fact the burning question that has presented itself to me oftener than any other in my eleven years' experience in the conduct of an inter-library loan service, possibly the largest among American libraries both in volume of material handled and in extent of territory covered. To the matter of loans for graduate students I shall therefore endeavor to confine myself, since time fails even for an adequate presentation of this particular phase of the general subject.

The 1917 Report of the A. L. A. Committee on Co-ordination said (among many other good things): "Before applying to a Library for loans one should consider what that library is and what it is doing."

Until borrowers and lenders understand each other's purposes and problems, there can be no satisfactory *modus vivendi* between them.

What, then, is the Library of Congress? A more extended statement prepared in answer to that question must be omitted, and this must now suffice:

Established in 1800 as a legislative library for the use of Congress, still functioning as such to an ever-increasing degree, the Library of Congress has in the course of one hundred and twenty-five years become in all but legal name the national library of the United States, "our finest national possession," as Albert Nock recently termed it. Its collections of books, now numbering 3,420,000 volumes are growing at a rate in excess of 100,000 volumes annually. Its net accessions last year were 134,580 volumes or one volume every four minutes, day and night, week days, Sundays and holidays, twenty-four hours a day for three hundred and sixty-five days.

The primary obligation of this library is obviously to its creator, Congress; its next is to serve the nation, by collecting and preserving and making available for reference all that is significant in American literature, and all that is worth while in world literature. Scholars resorting to it from all parts of our country expect to find upon its shelves any book which it is known to have acquired. In meeting that obligation the circulation of books is not a help. A national library that lends books forces some sort of a compromise between the interests of the passing and the oncoming generations.

The Library of Congress, in the earnest endeavor to aid serious investigators who can not carry on their researches within its walls, has been for years maintaining a considerable circulation service. The beneficiaries of the local circulation include first of all Congress and all officials connected with it, the higher officials in the Executive and Judicial departments, the Diplomatic Corps. All these, privileged by statute, are borrowers unrestricted as to quantity and quality. The needs of serious research workers outside these specially privileged classes are also met by loans to all the Governmental, academic, and research libraries in the District of Columbia, and to about five hundred individual permit-holders engaged in special research work that can not be carried on within our walls. A mere enumeration of the groups benefited by this service would use up too much of your time.

What is the Library of Congress doing for the inter-library loan?

In the year ending June 30, 1926, it lent to 682 other libraries in the United States, Canada, Italy, Germany and Norway a few more than 20,000 volumes for serious use. Our borrowings last year from libraries outside the District of Columbia broke our record, for we borrowed forty-eight volumes—thirty of them from Yale for the use of our catalog division. The Library of Congress may, therefore, be called a lending rather than a borrowing library.

Of the twenty thousand books lent to other libraries, about three thousand went to five hundred and four libraries outside the District of Columbia; seventeen thousand went to libraries inside the District, for serious use and not for recreation or cultural purposes. For this is not a public lending library—the District of Columbia has its own Public Library.

Can not the Library of Congress now extend to graduate students the benefits of the inter-library loan? This was the subject of your Chicago Conference of last winter. In his acknowledgment of your Secretary's report to the Librarian of Congress, Dr. Putnam said:

* This paper was read at the meeting of the A. L. A. College and Reference Section at Atlantic City, October 4, 1926.

"Our present 'rule' as to the needs of students engaged in post-graduate work which may in cases amount to original research and result in a real contribution to knowledge, is (like most of our rules) to be regarded rather as an existing practice, due to present necessity, than a definite conclusion."

I have spent much time in preparing an explanation of that "present necessity" which restricts our practice, in the hope that a better understanding of our problems would make clear to all that our present position is not due to any lack of sympathy, nor to any lack of understanding of the problem presented to you by your throngs of eager, ambitious students, nor any lack of appreciation of their work. There is not time for that explanatory statement today; so we must ask you to accept our repeated declaration that necessity has forced us hitherto to forego a service which of itself would be a pleasure as well as a privilege.

But I must point out that in numerous cases we have aided graduate students by loans for thesis work. As an instance, we lent to a university library, now urgent in promoting the present appeal for expansion, more than thirty volumes in six weeks for the use of one individual candidate for the doctoral degree, known to us to be such. Our chief reward in that case was to have our "inconsistency" gently pointed out to us by that borrowing library. The following extract from our reply may serve a good purpose here:

"That charges of inconsistencies in our practice can be maintained (we cheerfully admit them), is only proof that we do not drastically apply the formula as to colleges and universities. We have no inflexible rules; we want to continue to make occasional exceptions in cases of special merit."

What of the future?

The question of our lending more books and of taking in new groups of beneficiaries involves other considerations than the mere addition of a few assistants to our staff—considerations that would not affect at all the solution of the same problem when presented to any other American library. For example:

(a) It is to be remembered that the appeal to the Library of Congress is far wider, more varied, more intense, than that which reaches any other library. It is the whole American people's library; each of our 113,000,000 Americans is entitled to feel a proprietary interest in it. "Isn't it supported by the taxes we pay?" Even so; and if the taxes were evenly distributed per capita, it would cost each American six-fifths of one cent each year to support the Library of Congress, or almost one-tenth of a cent a month.

Multitudes suppose the Library of Congress to be simply a large public library from which almost any book will be sent by franked mail to any individual anywhere in the country upon receipt of his personal request. That belief increases our labors fruitlessly. Large numbers of the librarians in the eight or nine thousand American libraries dream that same dream and wake to write for books desired by members of the village "book and thimble clubs," the high school debating teams, the new president of the civic federation seeking light on parliamentary law, or any other reader who presents any sort of inquiry supposed to be answerable by a book not owned in the home town.

Some great public libraries have held as a creed these same ideas about the Library of Congress. The extent, the variety, the intensity of the impossible appeal that pours in thru our doors is in itself one considerable factor in the problem of possible expansion, for it consumes much time in the mere elimination of it from the equation.

(b) There is another still weightier factor to be reckoned with. That beneficent bibliographic volcano, the Card Division of the Library of Congress, in the course of its twenty-five years of active eruption has displayed to the world at large such an exhibit of our internal content as no other American library has ever made. Our acquisitions are known in Seattle long before our own local readers get word of them thru any advertisement in our public catalog. When Mr. Briggs gets in a new book he can keep it under cover for a few minutes while he skims thru it. Not so the present speaker. For the galley proofs

"Proclaim the tidings as they roll
And spread the news from pole to pole."

Let me quote from one of the best known of all American librarians: "In asking for loans we naturally *give preference* to the libraries whose catalogue cards we have on file here—as these can be looked up without trouble, making a letter unnecessary to ascertain whether the books desired are on the shelves of the library from which a loan is requested."

Quite natural. What are the depository sets of cards for? But it happens that in this particular case which he was discussing (a request for a four-volume work which his assistant had asked us to send nine hundred miles for an ununnamed reader), a neighboring library in that same city, not ten squares distant, had owned two editions for the past fifty years. It owns them still as I took pains to find out while preparing this paper. The printed catalog of that neighboring library revealed the immediate availability of that work almost at our borrower's door.

One of the formulæ in a proposed library creed is: "I believe the borrowing library

should be trusted to know whether the request is on a good basis." Would that all borrowing libraries *could* be so trusted! It would be much easier to assent to the converse: "The lender should be able to take it for granted that requests are not made on frivolous grounds." The lender *should be able* to take such things for granted in inter-library loan dealings, but he can never attain to that pinnacle of faith all alone by himself. That is where the borrower can help to great effect and can thereby render some of that reciprocal service which he so often feels to be impossible. He and he alone can propagate in the lender faith in the borrower's knowledge of his own case.

Let me quote again, this time from the librarian of a high grade university not five hundred miles away from this room: "It has been a convenience to borrow of the Library of Congress because we use the depository catalog. This avoids the loss of time incidental to writing to other libraries for the loan of the book, only to learn that the book is in use elsewhere." But sometimes, as we have just seen, the use of the depository catalog as the sole source of information not only involves a loss of the borrowing library's time, and the reader's time, but leads to embarrassments. The mere weight of the business coming into the Library of Congress forces us to scan all these requests, and experience puts us on inquiry regarding not a few of the sources from which they come.

You will recall that the Report of the Committee on Co-operation at the Ottawa Conference in 1912, contained this: "A library may, without prejudicing applications from other institutions, deny the application of any particular library, because of lack of assurance as to the safety or intelligent use of the material if lent. Its decisions in this regard, resting often upon the impressions of a general experience ought to be unembarrassed. It should not therefore be called upon to explain them."

The two commendably frank statements that I have quoted from prominent librarians only confirm what was long before perfectly apparent, that in some libraries it has been a habit to send all their loan requests to the Library of Congress, if our printed cards pointed in our direction. But if all the little physical troubles in town, even matters that could be cured by home remedies without the aid of any doctor, were to be sent to a celebrated surgeon, he would be compelled, by and by, to keep a staff of medical secretaries busy in merely turning people away; or if he were good-naturedly foolish enough to treat cases of hangnail and colic, he would soon have little time for those patients whom he alone could help.

Now these two recent instances of a practice that is by no means uncommon did not occur in obscure libraries managed by people who haven't ever heard about the American Library Association, or are without a knowledge of modern library economy. "If they do these things in a green tree, what shall be done in the dry?"

All this is human, natural, almost inevitable. But suppose all libraries did likewise. Our interlibrary loan system would be wrecked in a month, to the profit of nobody.

At the meeting last December in Chicago "the feeling was expressed that requests to the Library of Congress should be restricted just as far as possible owing to the great demands which the Library of Congress is receiving daily." Why should the national library be the very first resort? No matter what degree of reason and restraint is used by its borrowing friends, it is bound, inevitably, to be the recipient of more appeals, it is bound inevitably to be the interlibrary lender of more books, than any other.

(c) In its efforts to keep its interlibrary loan work within bounds of reason, a national library can resort to no such "regional" limitations as almost any other sort of library might safely adopt. If it lends to Bar Harbor it must lend on like conditions to Santa Barbara, to Bellingham, to Brownsville, to Bismarck. If it aids the post graduates of strong Felapton, famous producer of distinguished scholars, it can not deny the post graduates of weak Fakoro, noisy parent of imitation research. If it lends to Tyre, it must lend to Troy. And if it could safely say to Compos College: "We are glad to lend to you since we know that you have the equipment needed for serious research, for the molding of good material into productive scholars," it could by no means speak the cold truth to Noncompos University: "You are little more than an average high school. Loans would be wasted on you," even tho this just decree were affirmed on appeal to the academic Supreme Court, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. The principle that governs the national library's loans to one school must be workable when applied to all schools, weak or strong.

In these three particulars—the volume of the appeal, the public knowledge of what the Library of Congress possesses, the national feeling of proprietorship—we are conditioned in the settlement of our loan problems as no other institution is conditioned.

Now what about taking in the post graduate students? Three years ago I wrote to a university librarian:

"That the extension of the system to meet the demands of American candidates for post graduate degrees would add very greatly to the volume of business is not to be doubted. The candidates constitute a large class, intensely

serious, enthusiastic, indefatigable, persistent, eager to see everything published on their subjects, certain to ask for many things on the mere speculative chance of finding in the books something of service. This isn't an imaginary view of it."

So much for the individual urge. What about the present sum total of it?

In 1914-15 the student enrollment in American colleges, universities and professional schools was 227,168; in 1923-24 it was 726,124, a growth of two hundred and ten per cent. Between 1913 and 1924 the country's annual total crop of printed theses increased sixty-one per cent; in that same period five universities in the Great Thesis Belt (lying along the Atlantic Seaboard between the Quinnipiac and the far side of the Schuylkill) with a total enrollment of 4384 teachers and 70,847 candidates for degrees produced thirty eight per cent of the 4469 printed theses produced in the United States, and these five large producers increased their own annual thesis output one hundred and six per cent. As the grand marshall of the Irish funeral procession said as he galloped his horse alongside the too enthusiastic driver of the leading carriage: "Hould on. Hould on. The carpse can't kape up wid ye."

Aside from the five great thesis-producing near neighbors there are five hundred and ninety other colleges and universities in the United States all granting academic degrees, some of them, if we may believe President Pritchett, doing imitation research, offering new courses on request without adequate resources for the conduct of such courses.

So much for the growing field, considering merely the matter of numerical expansion. Does it offer in itself any justifiable hope of our being able to take it over as a new field of action?

The Library of Congress is making, has been making for many years, will continue to make, to the American interlibrary loan service a contribution not merely substantial but pre-eminent; a contribution about as large (in my own personal opinion) as it is safe to undertake at present. The number of loans really "likely to advance the boundaries of human knowledge" could be increased without special difficulty if said loans were to be requested. But to expand the system now by extending the benefits to new groups of beneficiaries seems infeasible and unwise.

For the benefits at present rendered by the Library of Congress the libraries of the country at large can render to the Library of Congress no reciprocal service in kind, for where it needs to borrow from them one book it lends to them a hundred, in normal years. But they could themselves by combined efforts, but with no tremendous outlay of money or time, make much greater use than they do of our rapidly growing collections of books and of tools.

For example, there is the Union Catalogue of books in certain other large American libraries. It now numbers something like three million cards. It is of no great use to us, but it already is of considerable practical value to others, for by means of it we are daily advising correspondents where they can find material that we cannot supply.

It exists for you. Now if you could unite in providing in Washington a small auxiliary force to handle your inquiries about the location of copies, to foster the growth of the Union Catalogue, to aid in condensing it (for it is a great consumer of space and we shall soon be put to it to find house-room for its constant increase), to draw other libraries into contributing significant titles to it, you would be aiding yourselves and giving to us some of the best sort of reciprocity that you could ever render.

For another suggestion, constructive, I hope: A considerable percentage of inter-library loans could be obviated with better results to the reader and with a great saving of wear and tear, time and money, by a small auxiliary force of competent research assistants, supplied from outside to look after your interests in Washington. Every nation of any importance maintains in Washington an embassy or legation to look after its American interests. Why should not the American Library Association maintain a bibliographic ambassador (or ambassadress) in the National Capital to do research work for all the libraries who contribute to the "embassy's" upkeep? To such an agency the libraries could direct their inquiries about books. Some of the inquiries would result in inter-library loans from Washington, others in photostat reproductions; others in information as to better material for the inquirer's purpose, or as to nearer sources. Rather frequently a correspondent, on learning that he cannot borrow the big book he wants, explains what he really has in his mind and it turns out that a brief extract, not even long enough to photostat, will meet his need. That sort of work, however, takes time, more time than we have at our disposal to give to it.

Such a bibliographic embassy could render another important service to the general cause of research. Not connected with any one library, it could be an impartial observer of the inter-library loan; devoting its attention to details, it could arrive at certain underlying principles and reasonable rules; backed by the authority of the A. L. A. it could in time build up a code which those dissatisfied with the excellent work done in the past by the A. L. A. Committee of Coordination, could accept.

Without the continuous aid of such a body (so

great are the diversities between libraries, in contents, purpose and constituency), it is to be feared that there will not soon be devised any code so generally applicable to the needs of all as to receive support so widespread and so enthusiastic as to confer a sanction upon it, legal or ethical. Conceptions as to such basic things as freedom of action, responsibility and control are still pole-widely asunder even among university librarians. There are Atlantic coast librarians who so strongly sense the vested rights of scholarship in all books everywhere that they hate to lock the library door at night. And there is the Pacific Coast librarian—in a university library, too—who goes so far as to urge in the LIBRARY JOURNAL 1924, "a limitation of interlibrary loan privileges now so freely and even recklessly granted" and he really believes that "It is of doubtful wisdom to expose a rare volume to the hazards of transportation except in cases of great importance." It was an Easterner who wrote me lately "the value or rarity of the book doesn't seem to me a valid ground for the refusal, since the 'sky is the limit' in the matter of insurance." What amount of insurance money would have soothed the spirit of Monsignor Mercati had the Codex Vaticanus been traveling homeward on the Lusitania on her final voyage, after an interlibrary loan trip to Chicago for the use of Professor Mahomet, whom no facsimile reprint could possibly satisfy?

Is it not possible for the Librarian of the Vatican to regard himself as trustee for the scholars of the world and still withhold from the interlibrary loan the Codex Vaticanus? It is just because he is scholarship's trustee that he must decline to send it by insured parcels post, air mail, express or armed messengers for the use of any individual scholar no matter how great an authority or how autocratic. When the president of a state university urged that our first folio Shakespeare be sent two thousand miles for his use, he had to be refused. The scholars of the world have a right to expect that the custodians of their treasures will not allow any particular scholar so to overawe them by his proclamations of his own importance as to stampede them into subjecting to any hazards treasures which no effort and no expenditure could ever replace. In some matters and on some occasions a keeper of priceless things must be adamant. We are so much the trustees for the scholars of tomorrow that we must not let the scholars of today wear out the work of the dead scholars of the past.

2. From the Viewpoint of the Non-Lending Library

By HARRY MILLER LYDENBERG
Reference Librarian, New York Public Library

WITHOUT attempting in any way to speak for all non-lending libraries, let me say on behalf of one such library that its attitude depends not on inclination, wishes, or desires of the staff, but on legal engagements entered into years ago.

When Joseph Green Cogswell collected the books for the Astor Library and opened its doors to the public in 1854, he had very definite ideas as to the kind of books he wanted and the class of readers he intended to plan for. Tho the phrases had not then become as current or frequent as they are today, if you had asked him in those days, now nearly three-quarters of a century ago, what he was planning to do, he would certainly have replied that he was trying to bring together a collection of books that would be useful for "research and investigation."

The Library had been open to the public about three years when the trustees entered on their records a stipulation expressing their views "in such a form, as to furnish a pledge, not only to the public, but to every friend of learning, who may hereafter feel disposed to aid the Library by donations or endowments." At the meeting held on July 29, 1857, the record reads as follows:

> Mr. Astor stated, that the donations by him made, and some intended to be hereafter made, were on the understanding, that it was the settled and unchangeable basis of administering the library, that its contents should remain in the library rooms, for use by readers there, and should not be lent out or allowed to be taken from the rooms; and he requested that the views of the board be freely and fully expressed. It was thereupon
>
> *Resolved*, That the settled and unchangeable plan plan of administering the library is the one above expressed and understood by Mr. Astor; and that the donations in money, land, and otherwise, received from Mr Astor, and to be hereafter received from him and from other friends of learning, are received and will be administered according to such plan, and not otherwise."

The Astor Library was required to make an annual report to the Legislature of the State of New York, and in its report for the year 1857, which was dated the 27th of January, 1858, it elaborated this theme as follows:

> In former communications to the Legislature, accompanied by the reports of the superintendent, the trustees deemed it their duty, to express their convictions, that not only the convenience of the public, but the preservation and safety of the library absolutely demanded, that the books should not be lent out or taken from the library building, under any circumstances. Several years of practical experience in the management of the institution have fully confirmed them in this opinion. In a library of reference, intended for students, properly economical of time, and

often coming from a distance for consultation, the necessity for every book required being always ready for examination without delay, must be apparent. The trustees have therefore deemed it proper and necessary to prevent any further agitation of the subject by entering on their records a stipulation expressing those views in such a form as to furnish a pledge, not only to the public, but to every friend of learning, who may hereafter feel disposed to aid the library by donations or endowments.

When Mr. Lenox opened to public use in 1880 the books that represented a lifetime of collecting, he said nothing about the merits of a circulating collection as compared with a reference collection. But there is no doubt that in his mind and in the minds of the men who administered the Lenox Library the collections thus made public were intended for use within the building, and no idea of withdrawal was ever contemplated.

In the preliminary negotiations that led to the formation of the New York Public Library on the 23rd of May, 1895, the Committee of Trustees of the Astor Library in making its report to its own Board, felt it advisable to include the following paragraph:

The Committee has explained freely and frankly the commitments of the Trustees of the Astor Library to Mr. William B. Astor and his family, on the question of maintaining the Astor Library as a library of reference, that the Trustees of the Astor Library must ask in any consolidation which shall take place, that the funds of the Astor Library shall in the future be devoted to the maintenance of a library of reference for all time to come. The Committee of the Tilden Trust have fully recognized the duty of our Trustees in this respect, and are prepared to agree to such a condition of consolidation leaving the policy of the consolidated Library as to the remainder of the joint funds, to be controlled by the future Board of Trustees.

This was followed on the 8th of May by the adoption of a resolution of the Astor Library Trustees, including among other stipulations the following:

Therefore Resolved, That the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations hereby recognize and agree that the settled and unchangeable basis of administering so much of the Library of the consolidated corporation as consists of the Astor Library and its books and contents shall be a library of reference, as in said resolutions, of July 29, 1857 is provided, and that the real estate, funds and property, real and personal, contributed to the consolidated corporation by the Trustees of the Astor Library shall be administered and applied in support of such plan.

The agreement of consolidation, dated the 23rd of May, 1895, stipulated that the new corporation about to be formed "shall by its by-laws or otherwise make appropriate provisions with reference to the limitations, conditions or restrictions under which any of the funds or property of the said several corporations are now held or are to be used or enjoyed by the said several corporations, or any of them, in order that the same may be fully kept and observed."

Four days later at the first meeting of the Trustees of The New York Public Library held on Monday the 27th of May, 1895, the minutes record the following action:

Mr. Cadwalader explained that the Trustees of the Astor Library had entered into certain engagements as to the character of the Library which it has been agreed should be recognized by this Board. Dr. Markoe thereupon moved the folllowing Preamble and Resolutions, which being put were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The Trustees of the Astor Library, have heretofore entered into binding engagement with Mr. William B. Astor, and the members of the Astor family, under which the larger part of the endowment of the Astor Library has been received, to the effect that the settled and unchangeable basis on which the Astor Library should be administered should be that of a Library of reference, and that its contents should not be loaned or taken from the building, and that the donations in money, land or otherwise, received for the foundation and support of the library should be administered according to such plan and not otherwise, as appears in an extract from the Minutes of The Trustees of the Astor Library, of the twenty-ninth of July, 1857, and as further appears in an extract from the report of the said Trustees to the Legislature of the State of New York, dated January 28th [*sic*] 1858, copies of each of which are attached hereto;

And Whereas, The Trustees of the Astor Library, as a condition of Consolidation and in order that such engagement so entered into may be fully performed, have requested some formal act on the part of the consolidated Corporation to that end;

Therefore Resolved, That The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations hereby recognize and agree that the settled and unchangeable basis of administering so much of the Library of the consolidated Corporation as consists of the Astor Library and its books and contents shall be as a Library of Reference, as in said Resolutions of July 29th, 1857, is provided, and that the Real Estate, funds and property, real and personal, contributed to this consolidated Corporation by the Trustees of the Astor Library, shall be administered and applied in support of such plan.

When, a year later, the Trustees of the new Library presented an address to the Mayor of New York, setting forth the situation as they saw it, they felt it advisable to state at the outset that "the charters of the individual corporations and the trusts assumed towards the founders of the libraries and other benefactors, render it necessary in any event that the Astor and Lenox collections shall always remain in the library for use by readers there, and shall not be lent out or allowed to be taken by individuals from the building."

This was all very well, of course, but these legal statements, like other legal statements, need interpretation and exposition. Not long after the present central building was opened, the Executive Committee of the Trustees, in December 1913, gave much thought to the question of policy of the Library as regards the lending of books belonging to the reference department. In a report, dated December 5, 1913,

they say, after a preliminary exposition of the circumstances, that they

are not disposed to recommend any change in a policy which has been in force for so many years. But they are of opinion that exceptions might properly (tho rarely) be made, without at all departing from the general rule, in cases where peculiar difficulties exist in the way of those who are conducting serious investigations. One such instance is that recently cited from the American Museum of Natural History, where it was desired to compare specimens of Australian birds with the plates of the rare and costly publication known as Gould's "Birds of Australia," which this Library possesses, and where it would be quite impracticable to bring the specimens to the Library.

It is thought that such a power might properly be lodged with the Library Committee of the Board of Trustees, but that it should be subject to certain restrictions. Thus the books should never be lent to individuals, but only to institutions occupying fireproof buildings in the City of New York; the borrowing institution should be required to agree that it would be absolutely responsible for the safety of the books lent; that it would not permit such books to be taken from its building; and that the books should be returned on demand.

Your Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved:* That the report of the Executive Committee be approved, and this Board expresses its conviction of the necessity of adherence to the general policy heretofore prevailing in regard to keeping at all times in the central building, the reference collections belonging to the Corporation.

2. *Resolved:* That the Library Committee shall, however, have power, in exceptional cases and in its discretion, to authorize the loan of a work in the reference library, but subject in all cases to the following conditions, viz: Loans shall not be made to individuals, but only to institutions occupying fireproof buildings in the City of New York. A borrowing institution must agree (1) to be absolutely responsible for the safety of every work thus lent to it, (2) not to permit any such work to be taken from its building, (3) to return every such work promptly on demand. In every case a separate application must be made to and passed upon by the Committee, stating the title of the work, the particular purpose for which it is desired, and the probable duration of the loan.

This report was accepted by the Board of Trustees of the Library at their meeting held on December 10, 1913, and the two resolutions suggested by the Committee were then adopted.

And that sets forth the position of the Reference Department of the Library today. Whether the legal restrictions on this position could be changed by act of legislature, is a matter on which I do not feel competent to express an opinion. I can say most emphatically that the Trustees, the Director, and all of us associated with them want to do everything possible to aid research and investigation in sister institutions, granting that this aid and assistance is not rendered at the expense of the trusts imposed on us.

Since 1913 one must remember that the situation has changed and the darkness of the skies has been lightened somewhat by the spread of photostat and other reproducing machines. When it comes to a question of verification of references, citations, or quotations, the Library has always felt it was a privilege and a duty to undertake such a task for a student in another city, provided this verification did not require neglect or lack of attention to the student who came in person to look at the books on our shelves. By means of the photostat this verification of references can be extended, and the providing of raw material for investigation can be carried on to an extent not dreamed of in earlier years.

Any books belonging to the Circulation Department of the Library can ordinarily be lent library loans. Any books that have been given to the Reference Department with express provision for circulating are, of course, available under the stipulations governing these deposits. For instance, the books belonging to the Military Service Institution, or the National Shorthand Reporters Association, both of which institutions have deposited their collections in the Library, are available for lending to properly accredited members of the institution. These exceptions to our general practice are brought forward as instances of our desire to be as liberal as is legally possible. It is no pleasure to say "no" to every request, and we feel the world of scholarship must realize that our generally negative attitude is due, not to unwillingness to help, not to lack of sympathy, but primarily to what the law tells us can and cannot be done.

This paper contains the substance of Mr. Lydenberg's remarks at the meeting of the College and Reference Section of the American Library Association at Atlantic City, October 4, 1926.

To College and Reference Librarians of the Middle West

To the College, University, and Reference Librarians of the Middle West:

The question has been raised as to the propriety or necessity of holding the usual meetings of these groups in Chicago at New Year, in view of the short time elapsing since the unusually successful and well attended semi-centennial meeting of the A. L. A. itself.

All interested are asked to notify one of the undersigned *immediately*, as to their preference in regard to holding or omitting the usual mid-winter meetings of 1926-27. Promptness in replying will be appreciated.

For the University Group: John B. Kaiser, *Secretary*, University Library, Iowa City, Iowa.

For the College Group: Betty M. Pritchett, *Chairman*, Coe College Library, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Libraries and Adult Education

LIBRARIES have very definite responsibilities and very clearly defined functions to fulfill in the present movement for adult education. This, summarized in one sentence, represents the findings of the A. L. A. Commission on the Library and Adult Education in its exhaustive report on "Libraries and Adult Education," now published by the Macmillan Company in its Studies in Adult Education series. (284p., il., $2.50). The theory that it is the responsibility of the community or the state to provide library facilities that will encourage all worthy efforts of men and women to study and learn in out-of-school days is not yet generally accepted. Nevertheless, every library should be in a position to provide the reference material and the supplementary reading matter required by adult classes. The state or provincial library occupies a strategic position in work of this character. Its service to adult students might consist, first, in supplying books to students in communities without libraries, and second, in supplementing the resources of other libraries. A co-ordinating institution and a central supply of books in each state and province are highly desirable.

Sixty-eight per cent of school children never get beyond the eighth grade. If reading habits and intellectual interests are to be held and sustained in later life they must be developed during school years. The Commission submits that teachers and supervisors of reading are quite as necessary as teachers of music, drawing, or any of the other arts.

Eighty-two per cent of the rural population of the United States are without local library service of any kind. The opportunities for general adult education in this field are very much limited. In vocational agriculture and home economics excellent provisions are being greatly extended, but facilities for wider education for older persons are for the most part lacking. State and provincial library agencies have a challenging opportunity in adult education, both in giving direct service to rural folk without local or county service and in supplementing the work of the small library. Printed material under the administration of competent librarians who are familiar with rural conditions offers especially promising possibilities for self-education in rural districts. County or other large unit libraries are giving, and can give, excellent service to the rural folk in their territory, but county libraries must be many times multiplied in order to bring adequate local library service within the reach of all.

According to the census of 1920, and using its terminology, there are seventeen million industrial workers, or "persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical trades and transportation," in the United States. Of these about fifteen million are men, and almost forty-five per cent are between twenty-five and forty-five years of age. From the standpoint of adult education library service there may be said to be five classes of industrial workers: Workers whose employers are seeking to aid them in educational matters thru educational directors and by other means; those who depend for their instruction upon educational agencies and methods sponsored by organized labor; those registered in part-time schools; apprentices and other beginners; and industrial workers not in any of the above-named groups. A service which will function among all groups of industrial workers will tax all the machinery for adult education work and all the resources provided in any library. The index of local educational agencies will be consulted daily; the reader's adviser will be called upon continually to consult with individual readers; those engaged in the work of co-operating with outside educational agencies will find much to do among industrial workers; and those who are specializing in reaching boys and girls out of school will come upon many apprentices and young workers who have recently joined this group. Additional personnel and equipment are not needed for this phase of library service so much as an understanding of the problem that will make it possible wisely to direct and utilize the existing organization and equipment.

The chapter on university extension was summarized in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for October 1.

The need for public library co-operation with part-time schools in which some of the three million out-of-school boys and girls between fourteen and eighteen are enrolled, is impelling. According to Owen D. Evans, superintendent of the Mechanical School of Girard College, a survey in 1924 of 1,691 boys in the Boston Continuation School showed that only two per cent were using the public library. The objection may be raised that it should be the function of boards of education to provide library facilities for these schools, and that the school library can co-operate with continuation school teachers more effectively than the public library. Possibly a co-operative plan would be the ideal arrangement, the board of education furnishing permanent school or classroom libraries for supplementary class work, and the public library providing books of recreational and inspirational nature which will provide extra-curricular reading and help to cultivate permanent reading habits. Since the part-time school is avowedly

utilitarian in nature, there seems a distinct obligation for the public library to assist in the development of cultural interests. The library also has a rare opportunity in helping teachers in continuation schools to meet their difficulties in this new and developing field. The provision of suitable vocational books for the type of mind prevailing in the continuation school is a matter of great importance. Most libraries are still weak in literature of this class, even in fields where such books are available. Library publications in general provide as yet slight guidance in selection of vocational books for young workers. The "need of humanized literature"—books written with simplicity of language, non-technical treatment, brevity of statement, fluency, and literary merit—is discussed in a separate and extremely pertinent chapter.

Probably no other organizations make such varied and heavy demands upon libraries for reference book service as the study clubs, reading circles and other voluntary discussion groups that flourish in all parts of the United States. Foremost in numbers are the women's clubs. The General Federation of Women's Clubs comprises about 12,000 local clubs with a total membership of 2,800,000. The typical woman's club holds about eight meetings a year. Lectures and lyceums are another force in adult education. Glenn Frank estimated in 1919 that from fifteen to twenty thousand communities were reached by lyceums, lecture courses, and chautauquas, with an annual attendance of about ten millions.

After surveying all these necessities, potentialities, and possibilities, it is encouraging to turn to the appendices of the report and learn about the great variety in type of organization and method of administration of the adult education services already established in several libraries, and note the energy, resourcefulness and common sense with which they are employed. The second Appendix on "Reading Courses and Aids in Their Preparation," is of the greatest practical use.

Community Representatives and Their Service*

THE great function of the county library is to bring book service within easy reach of every resident of the county; to give them books more books, and better books. In the county library system where work is with well organized communities and definite library stations may be established, the problem of local custodians is one of the greatest the county librarian must meet. Each community, with its individual characteristics, presents a different problem for community work of any type, and certainly presents a different one to the county librarian working with it.

Library work in the county is largely dependent upon volunteer people. Since the possibility is negligible of securing the services of trained librarians to do volunteer work in small communities, effort must be concentrated on securing the highest type of volunteer service available. The position of custodian entails some responsibility. The library station must, without exception, be opened to the public at the hours specified. The success of a station is largely dependent upon the regularity with which it is opened, for our rural public like our city public is a creature of habit; and the fewer changes this public meets in location, custodians, and time of opening the library station, the more his library habit will grow. One community may justify the sacrifice of continuous, disinterested service, for a brief, but regular, period of opening with quick intelligent service; while another community may find balance with the opposite arrangement. All considerations go back to the above formula—the highest type volunteer service available in each community.

Various factors may be active in a volunteer's decision to take charge of the library. Her decision may be from sheer interest and love of books, realization of the value of a library station to the community, desire for constructive activity, or the idea of eventually working up to a salaried position. Any of these motives insures an interested custodian. On the other hand, we may have the volunteer who will take charge of the library station only because she realizes that a custodian is necessary if the community is to keep its library station. She is to be avoided whenever possible. "Keeping the library" necessitates some small, occasional sacrifice on the part of the volunteer custodian and must, in some measure, compensate. A certain prestige established by such a position in active communities may compensate; or an appeal may be made thru personal pride, community spirit, co-operation with a large system, or competition with a nearby station. To each appeal that is made there is an added stimulus, and in turn an increased interest on the part of the custodian.

Since each county library system is constantly striving for better service, the possibility of improving the present service is of paramount interest. A short apprentice course at headquarters office, such as Miss Long outlines in her "County Library Service," is the best substitute for a trained worker. Here the volunteer acquaints herself with the general system of which her station is one small, but vital, part; and, thereby,

* Paper read before the A. L. A. County Libraries Round Table, at Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 8, 1926.

gains a greater vision of service. Distances, lack of transportation facilities, and expense attached often make this course impossible. In this event the only training the volunteers may have is from the county librarian and her assistants on their visits to the stations. For this reason the value of station visits cannot be over-stressed, nor the frequency of sation visits be over-urged. Each custodian justly deseres a perfectly clear explanation of the routine work, with a set of rules at hand that she may refer to in case of doubt. She is helped also by an explanation of the type of books brought to her on each visit, and any interesting feature of individual books, that she may pass on to her patrons, gives her a working knowledge of the material she has. Comparative statistics always interest even the volunteer worker, and often serve as an incentive to build up the work of her station. Any feasible plan of reward will work to advantage, and co-operation with other agencies doing rural work will often afford a reward for services.

Whether we can justly apply, or gracefully accept an application to a hackneyed quotation that comes to my mind is doubtful. The old saying that "a chain is as strong as its weakest link" may be changed to read—a county library is as strong as its weakest station. A question for thought, at least, and possibly a stimulus for further effort toward improved service.

RUTH UNDERWOOD, *Librarian.*
Harris County Library, Texas.

A Plan for a Regional Apprentice Class*

THE term apprentice class is used rather than training class because of the probable effect on the minds of both students in the class, and the general public. The use of this term may result in less confusion with the idea of real professional training to be secured at accredited library schools of one or two-year duration. Moreover, the regional need seems to be more of the apprentice nature than of the training class nature. In my judgment, a training class finds its place in the scheme of library education only in a large library where a large staff must be continually built up and replaced by the home supply for minor and clerical positions; on the other hand, apprentices are called upon to serve in many capacities in the small libraries.

The need of a regional apprentice class in southwestern Michigan has been evidenced by continual calls on the staff of the Kalamazoo Public Library for advice, help, and teaching. Since this is not a peculiar section, we may assume that the need is more or less common to other similar sections.

The chief advantage to the profession of establishing a regional apprentice class in this section—and therefore in any section— would be a marked rise in the standards and quality of library service rendered in the small (truly *small*) libraries of the region. All of the ten reasons set forth by Mr. Rush at Seattle in his discussion of a regional training class would hold in this experiment.

It is customary and right to turn to the state for aid in educational movements, the value of which is not to be confined to one locality. I therefore recommend that the state library, or state library commission, or whatever agency of that sort may exist, be called upon to aid in the establishment of regional apprentice classes for libraries.

I would recommend that the state employ a full time instructor for these classes, and that a number of classes be conducted in different parts of the state.

The duration of the class should be not less than ten weeks, or more than thirteen weeks (three months). A period of ten weeks for the class would allow for four classes in the year; thirteen weeks would permit three classes. The demand for the classes might control the length of time to be adopted.

Six months, the minimum requirement for a training class, seems to me inadvisable for a regional apprentice class; six months is so nearly the length of the regular academic year that the prospective student who goes away from home to study might better attend a one year library school. The cost in time and general expense would not be sufficiently greater to overbalance the more thoro training and better professional standing which would result from the better training.

I submit the suggestion that, for the more elementary needs and education, the regional apprentice class be considered the half-way step between the present summer library school and the accredited library school of one or two years, while the training class plan be confined to meeting the needs of the large library in which it is conducted. Better still, the regional apprentice classes might be substituted for the summer library schools now conducted by state agencies.

The entrance requirements for the regional apprentice class should be high school graduation and entrance examinations, with evidence of aptitude and personal qualifications for the work. The standards of the instructional staff should be those of the minimum standards for the training class, as should the financial status, library facilities, quarters and equipment.

The state instructor would give her full time

* Paper read at the A. L. A. Training Class Section's meeting at Atlantic City, October 8, 1926.

to each class while in session, and her work would be supplemented by special instruction from the librarian and heads of departments of the library in which the class is conducted. Any time of the instructor which is not required by classes or vacation, could be used for follow-up visits to those who have been in classes, and in developing plan for future work.

The classes should be be held in libraries approved by the Board of Education for Librarianship, but not in libraries so large that the organization and routine learned would prove confusing to one who must work in a small library.

A special curriculum would have to be developed for such a class, and should be approved by the Board of Education for Librarianship. It would seem quite possible to present twelve instructional class hours each week, with sixteen practice hours.

This suggestion is not ideal, nor above criticism; but it might be used as basis for an interesting experiment in elementary education for librarianship in small libraries. After an experiment of one or two years, unquestionably much would have been learned, and a new plan could be drafted far more intelligently which would better meet the needs.

FLORA B. ROBERTS, *Librarian,*
Kalamazoo Public Library.

International Library Co-operation

INTERNATIONAL exchange of library assistants, the need of lists of best books published regularly by every country for the benefit of libraries of other countries, and the question of forming an international federation of national library associations were some of the problems touched upon at the joint meeting of the A. L. A. Committee on International Relations and the foreign delegates to the Fiftieth Anniversary Conference which was held in Atlantic City Thursday morning, October 7, in the Presbyterian Church.

In the enforced absence of Herbert Putnam, chairman of the committee, and the inability of President Belden to remain thru the meeting W. W. Bishop took the chair.

Mr. Bishop explained that the A. L. A., Committee on the Fiftieth Anniversary, in sending the invitations to foreign librarians and governments when it first began to plan for a celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the A. L. A., and when it held its first meeting, had as its one thought to have participating in the anniversary conference fellow librarians and those charged with the direction of library affairs from outside of the United States. Mr. Bishop pointed out to his colleagues on that Committee, who at that time began to use large terms and to speak of an International Congress of Librarians, that it demanded something very much more formal in the way of preparation—an entirely different attitude toward the conduct of meetings, an International Secretariat in certain countries at least of Continental Europe, and the approval and participation of the ministry of public instruction—or whatever name it may go under—and that it would be necessary to create an International Secretariat to handle the whole machinery of an International Congress—a very formidable undertaking for which there was no time. So that instead of the formal presentation of an international congress of librarians and bibliographers, it was decided to ask the various library associations (in those countries where there was no library association the Minister of Public Instruction) to send representatives to the Fiftieth Anniversary Conference. That procedure explained the somewhat informal character of this particular gathering and of the uneven representation of different countries. It seemed, however, entirely improper to Dr. Putnam, and to the Executive Board of the American Library Association to let this occasion pass without at least a meeting of the persons who came from overseas or who were delegaten by their governments to represent them here so that there might be an opportunity for the exchange of ideas, informally possibly, and not necessarily with formal action.

Benjamin Cohen, a member of the Chilean Legation in Washington, representing Chile at the conference, outlined Chilean library conditions, telling of the reorganization of the National Library, with which are affiliated as branches all libraries registered in the office of the Director General of Libraries. The chief drawbacks to efficient functioning are the lack of trained librarians and a satisfactory exchange of publications with foreign countries. The Pan-American Union and the Pan-American Postal Convention, providing for free carriage of mail sent by government departments, greatly facilitate improvement in exchange, and Mr. Cohen suggested a resolution to the effect that:

The Committee on Foreign Relations of the American Library Association wishes to invite the attention of the governing board of the Pan-American Union to the unquestionable convenience there would be in introducing into the program of the Sixth Pan-American Union the constitution a bureau for bibliographical information and exchange of publications between the signatory members of the Pan-American Union and also to serve as a clearing house between all the members of the Union and the libraries of the rest of the

world; this to be used or to be maintained in this form pending the organization of an international body which will include not only the libraries and governments of the American continent but also those of the rest of the world.

The motion, seconded by Mr. Bowker, was put to a vote and carried. This resolution is referred to the A. L. A. Committee on International Relations, in the hope that it will follow it up with the Pan-American Union, this being merely the sense of the meeting and not official action.

The discussion of international exchange of library assistants was opened by Sophie Udin of the University of Palestine Library, who expressed the hope that the A. L. A. might establish scholarships for foreign assistants to study American library methods and that a clearing house might be established to enable all libraries to share the benefits of work done towards expanding those sections of the Dewey Decimal Classification which particularly need to be brought up to date. Her own library has developed a large expansion of the 296 section. She said that she could offer for exchange a geographical quarterly and the publications of the University on Islamic and Judaic subjects. In answer to a question she said that steamship fare from New York to Palestine is $250 for a one-way passage and $150 from London.

Dr. Duyvis of Holland explained the work of expansion and interpretation of the decimal classification, conducted by the Brussels Institute of Bibliography since 1895 when the Congress of Bibliographers in Brussels decided to create an Institute to build up a catalog of bibliography and classification for the catalog, based on the Dewey decimal classification. The Institute has gradually extended the decimal classification, but in the meantime Dr. Dewey himself has issued several new editions of the D. C. which have deviated in some respects from the expansions made by the Brussels Institute. Those deviations increased during the War as there was no contact possible between Brussels and Lake Placid. It was found that the international unity of classification could not be maintained. Thereupon, in 1922, a meeting was held at Brussels, followed by a meeting at Geneva, and at those meetings it was decided that the committee should be charged with re-establishing the unity between the existing decimal codes on the one hand, and on the other hand, to extend the present system and to bring the classification up to modern requirements. The greatest difficulty is financial. All people who co-operate with the Institute do it gratuitously, but there is still much administrative work, for which paid stenographers, etc., are needed. It will require several years to reissue the extended decimal classification. The new edition of the Dewey decimal code will soon be ready. Some first steps have already been taken to establish concurrence between the American code and the Brussels code. Several new extensions will be found in the next edition. It will probably be translated into several languages besides French. The present address of the syndicate of the Committee is in Deventer, Holland, P. O. Box 36. Any letter addressed to Dr. Duyvis there or to the National Association of Bibliography will be received.

Reverting to the topic of exchange of assistants between countries, Mr. Savage of Edinburgh said: There seems to be one difficulty in dealing with this question of the exchange of assistants. So long as one country is so far in advance of another, so long will it be almost impossible for the country which is in the rear to reciprocate and to give advantages to the country which is in advance. For example, if we sent assistants to America, our assistants would benefit greatly, but American assistants coming to England would get little in return in comparison with what they would get in their own country. We do get a number of assistants from the Continent of Europe, but unfortunately they stay for a very short time. There are cases where the assistants are exchanged with the British colonies, but beyond that there is very little work of that sort done.

A matter which seems to me of greater importance than that is the bibliographical side of international relations. The publication of a list of the Canadian books of the year by Dr. Locke is an example of the kind of work which we would like to see done. There is at the present time no such list published for Australia. We can get plenty of recommendations of good books from America simply because the American libraries publish such excellent lists, but, generally speaking, for the Continental libraries and for the colonial libraries, and other parts of the world, South America in particular, it is almost impossible without very great difficulty to get lists of books which really ought to be included in libraries all over the world.

Mr. Solberg said that for thirty years the U. S. Copyright Office has published a catalog of books three times a week. While a small edition is published, there is no intention to limit its use. In thirty years not more than half a dozen libraries in the whole world, outside of America, have shown the slightest interest in having it. The annual volume, with index, has about three thousand pages, and costs only one dollar.

Mr. Milam said that the A. L. A. *Booklist* has subscriptions from abroad. Most of the subscriptions are in Great Britain, but a few go to other countries. He pointed out that the A. L. A. Catalog, 1926, lists over ten thousands titles for general libraries and includes British and Cana-

dian publications, not as fully as American, but very fully represented. Mme. Haffkin-Hamburger mentioned the need in Russian libraries of a selected list of scientific literature.

Mr. Bishop read M. Henriot's prepared paper on the subject of Headquarters of the Provisional International Library Committee. Mr. Milam said that the paper was not in any sense a proposal for adoption but what he might have said if he had come to the meeting. He believed that the intention was that the Committee is actually to be formed before M. Henriot will have any authority or desire to assume any authority to establish an executive office in Paris. Mr. Savage suggested that a copy be sent to each library association by the A. L. A. with a question asking them to consider it and send formal suggestions to America.

Mary Parsons, who attended the international Congress of Librarians at Prague, was of the opinion that the idea of this committee was that it in itself should be composed of the library associations of the various countries, a representative from each association, but financed by the associations themselves, so that it would really represent an association of organizations. Mr. Bishop enumerated these associations as including the A. L. A., the (British) Library Association, the Association of French Librarians, of which M. Henriot, the proposer of these resolutions, is the president, the Chinese National Library Association, and the German Association.

Most of the members of foreign library associations at the meeting manifested reluctance to speak definitely for their associations until the latter have had time to discuss the proposal.

Dr. Krüss suggested that it would be wise to proceed slowly with the foundation of an international bureau of information, to make certain that it would really function after being established, and that in any event the already overburdened Institut International should not be charged with its care.

Mr. Juergens of the Notgemeinschaft der Deutscher Wissenschaft read a paper on some of the latter's international features.

Mr. Bishop, in adjourning the meeting, commented that while other nations were represented, modesty or some other reason had prevented representatives from coming forward. The meeting had not heard from the representatives of Switzerland and Norway, Denmark, Japan, and several others.

Book Discounts

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

One of the speakers at the Order and Book Selection Round Table at Atlantic City gave this surprising piece of advice,—surprising to at least one listener: "Let each library get the best discount it can and then keep mum about it." More surprising still, the next speaker commended and emphasized the wisdom of these words. No one challenged them. It seems incredible that most of those who were present approved, for such a policy is directly opposed to the growing spirit of cooperation and friendliness among libraries.

In her interesting article on "Co-operation among Libraries" in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of October 1, Miss M. Louise Hunt describes several experiments in the co-operative purchase of books. She does not speak of a method—perhaps it has not been tried—suggested to me by a young and enterprising representative of a large jobber. He wondered that the libraries of one state, for instance, do not lump their book budgets and then say to the jobbers, "The libraries of this state have say, three hundred thousand dollars to spend for books this year. What is the best discount you can give us?" For so large an amount the jobbers would figure carefully. Best of all, all the libraries in the state would profit, small as well as large, and the book budgets, so seldom adequate, would have a little wholesome stretching. It sounds like a good scheme.

Shall the librarian of the large library say to himself as he buys his books, "Every library for itself,—and the devil take the hindmost," or shall he lend a helping hand?

ADELE MARTIN.
Westerly, R. I.

A Strange Bequest

THE reason for a strange bequest to the Galesburg (Ill.) Public Library of the entire private library of the late Jacob Siler at the time of his death a few months or so ago, is told in a letter from the executors of the estate to Anna F. Hoover, the librarian.

[It is understood] "that Mr. Siler, on several occasions many years ago when visiting near Galesburg, used the facilities of your library and was so impressed with the courtesy and kindness accorded him that he wished to reward the library in such measure as he was able."

"The Library of Congress and its Activities" is a revision of a previous publication and brings up to date information on the service the Library has to offer to serious students, to other libraries and to the Nation at large. The pamphlet includes chapters on Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge's gift of an auditorium for chamber music and her endowment for the music division and on the recent creation of a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, prepared to accept and administer endowments for the future development of the collections and service of the Library.

The School Library as a Medium of Progress

I SUPPOSE there has always been a hazy feeling in man that he is progressing somewhere. Thru his natural inability to have everything together with the attendant necessity of selection, an immediate want is created for just what he can not get; and desire is born in him. But he soon finds his desire poorly satisfied, and, in direct proportion to his disappointment, he pictures in his imagination all that the reality seems to lack. He has his dreams—without which life is unlivable—and that hazy somewhere crystallizes into very definite ends, seducing all activity to assume the character of a labor consciously directed to the realization of his dream.

But whatever this hazy or well-defined somewhere to which man believes he is progressing, it has always been a problem just how to get there and a sufficiently knotty one to demand the use and continual increase of his highest faculties. For, I suppose, he will never consider that he has arrived until the maximum of his genius has been realized not alone in one man but equally in all—and then perhaps will the world be all that it can be. No, not until we have, indeed, tasted the divine pleasure of having made all others in our own image will the world seem perfect.

The means to this end we understand as education, or the effective use of the accumulated experience of mankind which is passed on from one generation to the next that the next may acquire what is beyond reach of the present. Gradually there was evolved an institutional form for this purpose which has become the present day school. The school takes youth at the time of its first ability to turn a limited experience into competence for acquiring more and finer experiences, and carries him on in the process more or less well to a point where the wisest minds have no doubt considered that society no longer has any right in the business, and that it now remains for the full grown youth to further his own ends to suit himself. In the meantime, however, he has been carefully imbued with the consensus of opinion as to what is likely most to suit him. For he has been coached to the effect that it is not to suit himself at all in the last analysis for which he is alive, but rather someone else and to that purpose he must continuously address himself. So if he has learned his lesson well he will continue to demand that he be improved and his higher faculties developed for the salvation of man and the satisfaction of his teachers. Having so far proved such excellent teachers, it is our duty—if we do not wish to deny our own souls—to increase the results already attained and be forthcoming with a direct means to his further advance along the paths we have prescribed for him.

That immediate agency is the library, an institution which has but recently become conscious of its positive educational value. For where else but in the library are we to find at once the symbol of all education and the whole material of it, indeed just that collection of man's reactions to life which form a record of his accumulated experience. Theoretically the library does not teach but makes accessible all material for those who wish to teach themselves. Theoretically the school does exactly the contrary.

Now education has two distinct phases. There is first the preliminary training of the mind—dusting it out—remodelling and preparing it for the habitation of facts believed to be useful in its further development; with which facts it is then stocked. Afterwards comes the mind's individual development, the discovery of its own peculiar capacities which must be turned to account. And there is, after all, more here than a mere distinction of the general from the special. There is all that difference which goes to produce such diverse beings as the ordinary practical man on the one hand and the poet on the other. For in the first instance the mind is something to be molded, while secondly it acts itself in molding the outside world to its individual need. There must be, then, something to form the mind; such an agency is the school. But there must be also material for the mind to feed upon and assimilate to its own pleasure. That is the service which the library can supply, and in the special performance of which lies its power. Both school and library are essential educational agencies. But now it becomes more and more the aim of education to apply the two simultaneously, to so combine one with the other by controlling the mind's whole nourishment at a single point, as to achieve a better rounded product, a person who will have profited from the conscious and guided interrelation of two forms of knowledge, to wit—the mere reception of facts and the individual interpretation of them.

While it is, then, the active function of the school, thru rigid training and provision of the mind with all possible data and methods of using it, to produce the practical man; and while it is the function of the library to make accessible all material which is likely to suit but, more important than either, it can act as a positive aid towards the perfect assimilation of both. In this manner the school library strikes a fertile mean between active teaching

and passive provision. It retains all the functions of the general library while developing each more quickly and surely toward the goal of its perfection. In time it may become the perfect model of what the general library ought to be. It has furthermore the advantage of close touch with those who use it, therefore being able to make an intimate study of their needs with the more assurance of effectively guiding them. Thus it can learn to develop a technique in that more subtle field of education which the general library has need of defining in order the more tellingly to practice it.

So far as the school may contribute the practically trained man, willy-nilly, letting the library remain as a depository of knowledge and nothing more—perhaps well and good; or so far as the library itself, taking the school-equipped individual and raising the standard of culture thru him, as effectively as it can, with its policy of encouraging the reader to better things, to literature and art—to the satisfaction of his soul—perhaps, so far, well and good also. Nevertheless there still remains a gap which it is the select and distinct calling of the school library to fill. Its mission is, while still a library, to become such an integral part of the school in practice as to bring about the perfect means to a well rounded education; to be in fact itself the symbol of that end to which all progress aims, and to supply the necessary field of operation for the instinctive demand within us that all men shall like better things than they do. The school library leads the way—but far more, it actually sends up a ready made public better suited than heretofore to a definite policy of control. Thru its offices the general library will some day find itself no longer groping in the dark of its desires. It will turn out one hundred per cent practical poets; no less.

How increasingly difficult it thus becomes for the individual to escape the great purpose of progress somewhere! While that faraway and hazy goal comes nearer and clearer—or may it one day be recognized as nothing less than a mirage? It may be then that the world is perfect. However, when that day arrives we shall be no longer in the field and we may safely leave with our successors the problem of deciding in which direction to resume the chase after nothing.

J. K. Klaren,
In Charge, Map Division,
Philadelphia Free Library.

A Valiant Life—A Triumphant Death

In the death of Caroline M. Hewins on Thursday, November 4, Hartford has lost its most distinguished citizen, the library profession has lost its outstanding woman.

Less than a month ago, on October 10, Miss Hewins celebrated her eightieth birthday. It was a most happy day with her, as she received her many friends and the many flowers and presents and greetings from afar. She had hoped to be at Atlantic City, where she was to have been one of the honored guests, but an attack of bronchitis prevented and she took this keen disappointment with her customary serenity. The following week in honor of this birthday, the *Scribe*, the official organ of the Business and Professional Woman's Club of Hartford, paid her tribute in an article headed "Hartford's most Distinguished Woman."

To be hailed as the most distinguished woman in a city of 173,000 souls is indeed a record of which any one may be proud.

The Hartford Public Library now contains some 150,000 thousand volumes, most discriminatingly chosen, it contains an unusually beautiful collection of books for children, especially noteworthy for its representation of the work of great artists of many countries. It has a large collection of historic children's books,* for Miss Hewins was also a collector, and it has a unique collection of dolls from foreign lands. All these will be of countless benefit to coming generations, but her greatest monument is her service to two generations of Hartford's citizens, leading them to know and to love books. This was voiced in the presentation speech of Dr. Babbitt, when he presented her for her honorary degree of Master of Arts at Trinity College in 1911. In awarding the degree President Luther lifted his cap and said "Hail! first daughter of Trinity!" The newspapers commented "so long was the applause that the course of presentation was interrupted."

An unique and unusual character! To have a brilliant and versatile mind stored with literary allusions, to be possessed of an indomitable will—fine inner qualities of the spirit, perfect inperturbability in trouble or disappointment, to know no path but the straight path of duty, to be eighty years old as time is reckoned, but eighty years young in gallant fighting qualities, too, these later years, little and frail in body, but big and strong in vital issues—that was Miss Hewins.

After graduating from a Boston high school, she was asked by the principal of the school to do some research work for him. This she did in the Boston Athenaeum and was so captured by the atmosphere of the place that she asked for a position there. She had a year's training under Dr. Poole, that famous old librarian, tho Miss

* Left by bequest to the Connecticut Historical Society.

Hewins would have made a great librarian if she had never received any training.

Grasping every opportunity to stretch her mind she took courses at Boston University, taught in private schools for a while, and when in 1875 her big opportunity came she seized it. This was to go to Hartford as librarian of the Young Men's Institute, a subscription library.

Here a discriminating public were ready to look askance at "That woman from Boston," but almost immediately they began to sense that here was something different in a librarian. This is registered in this letter which appeared in the *Hartford Times* the day after her death.

"Not long after I had settled into a quiet corner of the freshman class at Trinity College, in the fall of 1875 I inquired after a public library in Hartford. I was directed to what, I suppose, was the Young Men's Institute, tho I had forgotten the name until I saw it in the *Times*. And then I discovered a surprise in librarians. This one was not the bored recorder which one often tho not always found, but an interested helper. For it was Miss Hewins. The surprise I felt in her lively interest and promised help in any future need for books has not died away yet. From that moment until I saw her picture in the *Times* and—it looks to me like the face of a noble Roman adorned with a laurel crown—I have never failed to think with admiration and gratitude of her inspiration."

The library had less than 20,000 books at this time, fiction and children's books being alphabetically arranged by titles. The favorite authors for children were the "immortal four" as she facetiously called them, Optic, Alger, Castlemon and Martha Finley. There began her crusade for children's reading. In 1878 she started her *Quarterly Bulletin*. In 1882 she sent this leading question to twenty-five librarians whose libraries ranged from Burlington, Vt., to San Francisco, "What are you doing to encourage a love of good reading in boys and girls?" The answers were presented at a meeting of the A. L. A. at Cincinnati the same year.

"Give of yourself, again and again and again" seemed to be her motto. So she gave of herself, to civic organizations, to settlements (living for several years in North St. Settlement) to the organization in 1897 of an Educational Club, the fore-runner of our Parent Teachers Association, to the Connecticut Library Committee, as its secretary, to the Connecticut Library Association and to the American Library Association, in manifold acts of service. Children romped to her call on the green of the library, celebrating May Day with an old English festival around the May Pole or they joined the Agassiz Club she formed, taking walks with her, or, in inclement weather, coming to the library to look over nature books. Her talks on art and history were most unusual and were always illustrated by the pictures and objects she had collected in her trips abroad. Always on these trips would she find time to think of the children, writing letters home to them which appeared in the local papers and which are now in book form "A Traveller's Letters to Boys and Girls." She wrote plays for them to act, having a keen dramatic sense and not finding material suitable for the acting of Italian children. Some of this delightful personal side to her work is given in the article written by her "Work with Children in Connecticut" appearing in Miss Hazeltine's book "Library Work with Children." It will be read with pleasure and profit by every new worker with children.

This debt they expressed in their response, last year, to the "Caroline M. Hewins Scholarship Fund for Children's Librarians," raised in honor of her fifty years of service. It was also expressed in the many telegrams received at the library, as the news spread of Miss Hewins' passing.

Old friends will want to know of the last few days of her life. She had recovered sufficiently from her bronchitis to spend a few hours each day at the library. She was planning for her annual children's book exhibit and while a devoted staff had assembled a fine exhibit she had not seen the New York exhibit. Habit was too strong for her. She had always been to New York at this time of year and so to New York she must go. All Hallowe'en's day she spent there, going over the very newest books, seeing her own book go to press, attending a Hallowe'en party with Miss Moore at Harlem, in the gayest possible spirits. On Saturday on her return to Hartford she shared for a few moments in the Hallowe'en fun of some children in her apartment house and on Sunday, indescribably happy, alert, "not a bit tired," she regaled us for hours with her adventures in New York and her summer European trip. It was the last brilliant flare of a fading candle.

That night she was stricken with pneumonia and died as she would have liked, in harness.

"Thank God for a great public servant" were Dr. Potter's last words at the funeral service.

As old men and women, youth and children mingled there all eager to pay tribute to their beloved librarian—as the long line of distinguished bearers wended their way down the aisle of the beautiful old Center Church the very air seemed pregnant to the writer with those ringing lines:

> We bring a Queen to most high funeral.
> Shout mortals and toss roses on the pall!
> Death sets free, it is life that holds in thrall.

Mary E. S. Root.

190 *Sigourney Street, Hartford, Conn.*

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH NOVEMBER 15, 1926

WHILE 1876 was notable for the publication of the great government volume on libraries, 1926 will far outrank it in publications. It was a great triumph for the A. L. A. organization that the A. L. A. Catalog for 1926, nominally of ten thousands but really including eleven thousand works, a thick publication of thirteen hundred pages, was in evidence at the conference and attracted large notice at the exposition. The issue of the ninth volume of his Catalog to 1796 was accomplished by Charles Evans in this anniversary year, the tenth volume is in preparation, and we look forward to the completion by this hale veteran of the three or four volumes estimated to carry the work to 1800. Mr. Lydenberg reported to the Bibliographical Society the probability of the issue within the year of an instalment of the revived Sabin Bibliography, tho unfortunately the death of Joseph F. Sabin just before the Conference prevented sight by him of the revival of his father's *magnum opus*, for which he showed his appreciation by a bequest of $500. The proofs of the twelfth edition of the Decimal Classification are in course of reading and there is hope that this also may be included with the publications of the semi-centenary year. Mr. H. W. Wilson has well in hand editorial work on the new and comprehensive issue of his United States Catalog, tho this cannot be hoped for till next year. The A. L. A. itself has done remarkable publication work, as the five volumes exhibited at the Hotel Ambassador and at the Philadelphia exposition sufficiently witnessed.

THE sedate semi-centenary conference of the A. L. A. which being fifty years old is not expected to indulge in youthful pranks was nevertheless not without its humorous aspects. The registration assistants had not become schooled or skilled as to the names in the membership and consequently the register of copyright found himself badged as Mr. Solomon Berg, to the intense delight of himself as well as his friends. The *Christian Science Monitor* which made perhaps the best report of the meeting seemed to show its partiality for the Hub by reporting "A plea for broader and more far-reaching activities by the public libraries of the U. S. in helping the foreign-born in this country to a broader appreciation of Boston." But this was evidently only a prank of the printer's devil in dropping a line of type in which mention was made of a paper by Miss Edna Phillips of the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries. Non-intended humor is often the most amusing of all.

CINCINNATI comes to its own in library affairs with the vote of the citizenry at the recent election to authorize a bond issue of $2,500,000 for a central library building, exclusive of cost of site, and thus will take rank as it should among American cities in providing adequate library facilities for its people. It is especially gratifying that this item in the ballot obtained a majority larger than any other, a splendid tribute of the people of Cincinnati to the value of the library. The foundation was laid in the earlier years of activity of Mr. Hodges in the development of innumerable stations throut the city, which in some measure made up for the lack of an adequate central library. The Cincinnati Library has been housed in its building of 1870 of the old alcove type, paralleled by that of the one-time Brooklyn Library, now the Montague branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, a type which represents the scholarly scheme rather than the popular model for a great library, and the whole system has been worked at that disadvantage. Under the administration of Chalmers Hadley, library progress has, nevertheless, been marked, and now the end will crown the work in the new building which this semi-centenary year finds assured. Brooklyn and Rochester will remain the important centers without worthy central library buildings. In Brooklyn the death of Borough President Guider, who had interested himself greatly in completing the half erected wing of the great structure contemplated, gave pause to the plans, but it is hoped and believed that the present municipal administration will not fail to carry out the plan, which calls for the completion of this portion of the central building as the measure of justice to Brooklyn, now far exceeding Manhattan in population. Rochester has made some progress in providing for a fund which will give a proper center for a library system of growing importance in a city which is itself notable for its increasing activity in the cultural field.

CAROLINE M. HEWINS was one of the beloved in the library profession. She made of herself a center from which radiated an immeasurable influence, especially in the great revolution in the library world which, instead of banning the children, made them the first thought of the librarian who could look at the future as well as at the present. She gave herself to children and to work with the children in a spirit which attracted all who still had in them the spirit of the child. Thruout her eighty years she retained her spiritual youth, and even her physical vigor was well sustained. Absolutely unselfish and thoughtless for herelf, she was so self-reliant and strong-willed that even in these later years her work was her life. The lamp of life had begun to flicker, but many lamps have been kindled from her light, and the work for children which has spread over the world, will owe to no one more honor than to Caroline M. Hewins.

Among Librarians

Margaret Adamson, 1925 New York Public, appointed children's librarian at the Hyde Park Branch of the Tampa (Fla.) Public Library.

Ruth Balch, 1912 Wisconsin, appointed head cataloger in the Shreve Memorial Library, Shreveport, La., November 1.

Bertha Barden, 1907 Western Reserve, returns to that school, after some years' work as assistant librarian of Berea College, Kentucky, to have the rank of assistant professor of library science, and to teach classification, cataloging and minor technical subjects.

Dorothy G. Bell, 1916 Simmons, librarian for Jackson and Moreland, consulting engineers, Boston, has been appointed librarian of the Business Branch of the Providence Public Library. Miss Bell has also been librarian of the Irving and Casson-A. H. Davenport Company of Boston and the Vail Library at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Jean A. Blake appointed high school librarian at the Chicago Public Library.

Martha Bowe, 1926 Atlanta, appointed assistant reference librarian at the Tampa (Fla.) Public Library.

Demarchus C. Brown, for nearly twenty years Indiana State Librarian, and for the last few months before his death librarian emeritus and book consultant, died a few weeks ago after an illness of several months' duration.

Margery Burditt, 1921 Pratt, appointed librarian of the West Hartford (Conn.) Public Library.

Helen M. Duffield, 1924 Pratt, cataloger at the Metropolitan Museum, has been made librarian of junior high school in Philadelphia.

Esther H. Eby, 1924 Drexel, for the past two years head cataloger of the Wilson College Library, has resigned to take the position of librarian of the New Jersey State Normal School at Glassboro.

Ora Williams Green, 1909 Wisconsin, has returned to library work, and is now librarian of the South Junior High School, Flint, Mich.

Lillian Gunter, city-county librarian at Gainesville, Texas, died on October 10th, after an illness of more than a year. Miss Gunter was president of the Texas Library Association 1918-19 and a member of the State Board of Examiners, 1917-20. She saw the need of a county library law for Texas and after working untiringly for a number of years, she secured the passage of the law in 1917 and amended in its present form in 1919. She was much interested in local history and established the Cooke County Museum as a part of her library, but it was as the author of the Texas County Library Law that she was best known to librarians.

Louise Hansen, 1920 Pratt, who went out as cataloger to the Canal Zone Library, Panama, has been promoted to the librarianship.

Eleanor E. Hawkins, 1905 Pratt, is now librarian at the College of New Rochelle, New York.

Dorothy Hayes, 1920 Pittsburgh, appointed high school librarian at the Chicago Public Library.

Louise Amsden Horine, 1923 Drexel, who has been for three years librarian of the New Jersey State Normal School at Glassboro, has resigned to take charge of the reorganization of the training class of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Betty Iredell, 1923 Riverside, has returned to the Long Beach Public Library after two years spent as assistant in the Maui County Free Library, Hawaii.

Nikoline Kjosness, 1925-26 New York State, has accepted a position with the Portland (Ore.) Library Association.

Edith M. Laird, 1922 Pratt, cataloger at Princeton University Library, appointed librarian of the American University at Beirut, Syria.

Elizabeth B. Leech has gone to the Catalog Department of the Public Library of the District of Columbia from the Smith College Library. Miss Leech was at one time in the Catalog Department of the Library of Congress.

Harriet G. Long, who took the Western Reserve School of Library Science course in work with children two years ago, is dividing her time between teaching at that School and working at the Cleveland Public Library.

Lillian S. Moehlman, 1917 Wisconsin, has been granted leave of absence from her position as cataloger of the Madison (Wis.) Free Library, to serve as reference assistant for a year in the Library of Hawaii, Honolulu.

Gertrude Nash, 1925 Wisconsin, goes to the Detroit Public Library as senior assistant in the extension department, on September 16.

Frances Jenkins Olcott, formerly principal of the Carnegie Library School at Pittsburgh and since active in writing for children, has added another to her long juvenile list. It is "Wonder Tales from Windmill Lands," which, like her "Wonder Tales from China Seas" of last year is published by Longmans, Green and Co., New York. This is a series of translations delightfully retold from sources in Friesland, Brabant and Zeeland, with the aim of giving to the young people of America something of their unknown historical heritage and of the influence, direct and indirect, of Holland, whose folk tales emphasize honesty, truth-telling and charity and are merry withal. The volume is illustrated by Herman Rosse, and is dedicated to Bertha Lizette Gunterman, who is in charge of the library department of the Longmans, Green, New York branch. (238p. $2.)

Mildred J. Peaslee, 1919 Pratt, assistant librarian of the public library at Franklin, N. H., appointed librarian of the new Tracy Memorial Building in New London, N. H.

Dorothy Peters, librarian at State College, New Mexico, has resigned that position to become head of the order department of the University of Indiana.

Edna D. Orr, 1918 Wisconsin, librarian of the Watertown Public Library, joins the Kansas City Public Library, where she has been assigned the organization and development of a new branch. Florence C. Hays, temporarily on the staff of the Milwaukee Public Library since her return from China, succeeds Miss Orr.

Margaret Powell, 1923 Wisconsin, has been appointed librarian of Elmhurst College Library, Elmhurst, Ill.

Margaret M. Ream, 1924 Wisconsin, has resigned as librarian of the T. B. Scott Public Library, Wisconsin Rapids, to join the Green Bay Public Library on September 1.

Doris Rowlands, 1923 Riverside, is now librarian of the Training School Library, University of California, Southern Branch, Los Angeles.

Sybil C. Schuette, 1915 Wisconsin, who served as librarian of the Bailey Branch, Gary, Ind., while on leave of absence from the Green Bay Public Library, has returned to her work as assistant librarian in Green Bay.

Thelma Shellhamer, 1923 Pittsburgh, appointed children's librarian, Public Library, Hazelton, Pa.

Elizabeth W. Simpson, 1924 Wisconsin, resigned as the cataloging assistant, Public Library, Macon, Ga., and goes to the Public Library, Charlotte, N. C., as head cataloger.

Margaret H. Smith, 1922 Wisconsin, resigned as reference librarian, Racine Public Library, to accept the librarianship of the Peter White Public Library, Marquette, Mich., to which she was elected September 1.

Ethel Tiffy, 1925-26 New York State, has been appointed reviser for the Columbia University School of Library Service.

Dorothy Van Fleet, 1923 Riverside, is head of the circulation department of Pomona College Library, Claremont, Calif.

Aura D. Wells, 1925-26 New York State, has accepted permanent appointment with the New York Public Library.

Vannita L. Wesely, 1914 Wisconsin, goes to the University of Wyoming, Laramie, as acting reference librarian for the academic year. Her position as assistant librarian, State Normal School, Winona, Minn., has been filled by Mildred L. Engstrom, 1926, Wisconsin.

Esther Wilson, B.S. in library management, 1926 Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, formerly librarian of the High School, Wellington, Kansas, appointed assistant reference librarian of the University of Nebraska, October 1.

Florence S. Webb, 1923 Wisconsin, has been appointed cataloger of public documents in the Kansas City Public Library.

Recent appointments at the District of Columbia Public Library are: Ralph L. Thompson, 1923 New York Public, chief of the loan division of the Ohio State Library, becomes chief of the order and accessions division; Ruth Hubbell, New York Public, 1926, assistant director of reference work; Lucille P. Reiner, Pratt, 1926, reader's adviser in sociology; Ruth Giles, Simmons, 1926, assistant in the schools division; Mary L. McCulloch, Pittsburgh, 1926, children's librarian, Southeastern ranch; Mary E. Clark, editorial assistant Mrs. Ada Cotton, Pratt, 1900, librarian of the Chevy-Tenley Sub-Branches.

Appointments of members of the class of 1926 long course students of the Riverside Library Service School are as follows: Gladys Bowles,

assistant, Plumas County Free Library; Marjorie D. Brown, assistant librarian, San Francisco Chronicle Library; Bertha M. Danner, assistant, Pasadena Public Library; Mattie Mae Harris, assistant, Butte County Free Library, Orville, Calif.; Peggy M. Hudson, head of book department, Reed Stationery Company, Riverside, Calif.; Margaret L. Keith, assistant librarian, Palo Alto High School Library; Mae Kimball, assistant librarian, Orange Public Library, Orange, Calif.; Lillie Myers, assistant cataloger, Riverside (Calif.) Public Library; Julia Olmstead, librarian Public Library, Nampa, Idaho; Edith W. Taylor, cataloger, A. K. Smiley Public Library, Redlands, Calif.; Velma Vaniman, cataloger, Imperial County Free Library, El Centro, Calif.

Appointments of Summer School Students of 1926 are: Anita Alexander, assistant, Santa Ana Public Library, Santa Ana, Calif.; Myra Reynolds Finton, Riverside (Calif.) Public Library.

Graduates of the 1926 class in the Los Angeles Library School have been appointed as follows: Bernhardt Barnett, children's librarian, Long Beach Public Library; Eleanor Barrows, head of Children's Department, San Diego Public Library; Anna Bischoff, attendant, sociology department, Los Angeles Public Library; Susan Campbell, children's librarian, Pasadena Public Library; Margaret R. Domers, attendant, science and industry department, Los Angeles Public Library; Dorothy Engstrum, first assistant, Vermont Square branch, Los Angeles Public Library; Dorothy Hamilton, assistant, Palo Alto Public Library; Dorothy Hill, assistant, catalog department, Los Angeles Public Library; B. Lucille Holliday, librarian, Venice branch, Los Angeles Public Library; Eleanor Homer, cataloger, Pasadena High School Library; Josephine Kenkel, Elementary School Library, Long Beach; Ruth Klahn, assistant, Branches department, Los Angeles Public Library; Lillian Locklin, children's librarian, El Sereno branch, Los Angeles Public Library; Helen Luckham, librarian, Lankershim branch, Los Angeles Public Library; Geneva McCain, attendant, science and industry department, Los Angeles Public Library; Sadie McMurry, assistant cataloger, University of California in Los Angeles; Doris McWhorter, children's librarian, Malabar branch, Los Angeles Public Library; Vivian Maxwell, attendant, order department, Los Angeles Public Library; Dorothy Newton, in charge of work with intermediates, adult education department, Los Angeles Public Library; Betsey Rolston, reference department, University of Montana Library, Missoula; Marian Royston, children's librarian, Ivanhoe room, Los Angeles Public Library; Freda A. Sauber, attendant, foreign book department, Los Angeles Public Library; Vera Smith, children's librarian, West Hollywood branch, Los Angeles Public Library; Elnora Smutzler, reviser, Los Angeles Library School; Mildred Sowers, attendant, science and industry department, Los Angeles Public Library; Alline Speer, librarian, Horace Mann Junior High School, Los Angeles; Mary Whitmore, librarian, Angeles Mesa branch, Los Angeles Public Library.

Eastern College Librarians Conference

FOURTEENTH Conference of Eastern College Librarians will be held on Saturday, November 27, in New York.

The morning session (10 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.) will be held in Milbank Chapel, Teachers College (120th Street between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.). Luncheon ($ 80) will be served promptly at 1 p. m. at the Men's Faculty Club, 117th Street and Morningside Drive, and the afternoon session, beginning at 2:15, will be held in the same room. At 4:30 p. m. tea will be served in the Women's Faculty Club in the adjoining building.

Sabra W. Vought and Harry L. Koopman, will preside, and the program will cover:

College and university library news, 1924-1926. Prepared by Ernest J. Reece, with the assistance of a committee of students in the School of Library Service, Columbia University.

What should be the content of a year's advanced library school study in college and university library administration? Charles B. Shaw. Discussion by Fanny Borden and June R. Donnelly.

The Commonwealth Fund's investigation of university and college libraries. Andrew Keogh.

Comment on some recent plans for library buildings. Andrew Keogh, Nathaniel L. Goodrich, and Donald B. Gilchrist.

Inter-library co-operation in providing scientific literature. William C. Lane. Discussion by William L. Corbin.

Research libraries and the National Research Council. Vernon Kellogg.

The photographic catalog of the Bibliothèque Nationale. May Humphreys.

The thin paper edition nuisance. Carl L. Cannon.

National union list of serials. H. M. Lydenberg and Winifred Gregory.

From 9 o'clock to 10 the new Teachers College library in Russell Hall will be open for inspection.

Plans for the new library buildings for Yale, Dartmouth, and Rochester will be available for inspection at the Men's Faculty Club.

Those who intend to have luncheon at the Men's Faculty Club will please notify the Secretary as far in advance as possible.

C. C. WILLIAMSON, *Secretary*.

Current Literature and Bibliography

A bibliography of the publications of all the European countries has just been issued in mimeographed form by the Reference Service on International Affairs of the American Library in Paris.

The principal current publications of each government have been listed, arranged by ministries. In each case, the list is preceded by an introductory note, giving information as to the state printing office or official printers, as well as the addresses of one or two book-dealers. Prices are given and it is usually stated how the publications listed can be obtained.

A complete list has been established of the diplomatic documents issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of each country, except for France and Italy, where previous bibliographies already exist, and for Germany, where a bibliography is being prepared by the librarian of the Foreign Office at Berlin. The bibliography is limited to one hundred copies. The price is $10.00.

Early in December will be published in a limited edition the final report of the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration to the A. L. A. Committee on the Classification of Library Personnel.

In addition to the summaries of findings, recommendations, and benefits, a list of class titles and compensation schedules, different tables showing the application of the classification plan to libraries; rules recommended for adopting and administrating the classification and compensation plans in an individual library; proposed standards for the various grades of libraries; statistical tables showing the existing title, age, compensation, education and experience of the persons holding positions classified; complete specifications for some two hundred classes of library positions, and other matters, arrangements were made at the Atlantic City Conference to include the preliminary report of the A. L. A. Committee on Schemes of Library Service. This report will include standards suggested for the various classes of public libraries; the grades of positions the Committee thinks appropriate; and the distribution of personnel in public libraries among the various grades. The work of the Committee on the Classification of Library Personnel and the Committee on the Schemes of Library Service are so inextricably tied together that it is difficult to tell where one leaves off and the other begins and it is, therefore, a happy thought to include in the book the preliminary report of the Committee on the Schemes of Library Service.

Advance orders for the printed report are now being received, and only a very limited number of copies beyond those needed to fill advance orders will be printed. Orders should be sent therefore at an early date to the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration, Mills Building, Washington, D. C. The cost will be $2.15 post paid.

In order to make available to a larger circle of readers the information on new periodicals and on publications which have ceased or suspended publication, the Franklin Square Subscription Agency will in future send this information for publication in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and the mimeographed *Periodica* will no longer be published. Due to the A. L. A. Fiftieth Anniversary Conference no space was available in the JOURNAL for the first two monthly installments of this service and three months' events are therefore given in this number. In future it is planned to print monthly the material supplied by the Agency (49 East Thirty-third Street, New York) which will give any additional information desired by readers of the JOURNAL.

BIRTHS

American Produce Growers. Covers the American produce market. Published by the International Trade Press, Inc., Chicago.

Beau. Illustrated monthly for men edited by Roger St. Clair beginning September. Is "epicurean and sophisticated." 50 Church Street, New York.

Boulevardier. A monthly of sports, music, fashion, theatre, travel and motor cars. First issue October. 721 Anas State Bank Building, Detroit.

Buddy-Book. Monthly publication for small children containing short stories and poems. G. K. Kimball, editor. 246 S. Hill Street, Los Angeles.

Cackle and Crow. Poultry publication.

Chicagoan, The. To report news of informative and entertaining value of activities in Chicago. 111 West Washington Street, Chicago.

Children, the Magazine for Parents. Devoted to the care and education of children. Began October. 353 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Clues. A monthly devoted exclusively to detective stories. One of the Clayton Group along with *Ace-High, Cowboy Stories*, etc. Published in New York.

Dinsmore's Magazine. Prose, verse and drawings of a humorous nature. 1005 Ulner Building, Cleveland.

Distributors' News Monthly. Official organ of the National Distributors' Association appealing primarily to manufacturers and others who distribute their products nationally. James H. Sedgwick, editor, 339 Hippodrome Building, Peoria, Ill.

East-West Magazine. Non-sectarian, devoted to spiritual, psychological and educational subjects. 3880 San Rafael Avenue, Los Angeles.

Fore-an'-Aft. A magazine published once a month featuring literature and plans for small yachts for the owners of small crafts. Main Street, Huntington, N. Y.

Gas Station Topics. A monthly about retail sale of petroleum products. Tube Concourse Building, Jersey City, N. J.

Ghost Stories. Another MacFadden publication. 1926 Broadway, New York.

Groceries. A monthly dealing with the wholesale grocery trade. 51 Vesey Street, New York.

McClure's Magazine. Began with the June issue under the control of the International Magazine Company, Inc., as "a magazine of romance." 119 West 40th Street, New York.

Malice. A bi-monthly devoted to poetry, prose, drawings and a dash of Greenwich Village gossip.

Metropolitan Magazine. A monthly publishing short stories, general articles, humorous verse, and jokes. 1926 Broadway, New York.

Modern World. Monthly edited by Jesse Lee Bennett beginning October. "Will serve as an organ for the many movements concerned with the diffusion of non-nationalistic, non-partisan, non-sectarian and non-nationalistic, non-partisan, non-sectarian and non-doctrinaire knowledge." Subscription $1.50. Published in Baltimore.

Mohawk Rug Retailer. House organ containing helpful information for floor covering salesmen. Published by Mohawk Carpet Mills, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Motorcoach. Devoted to the interests of passenger motor coaches and buses. William F. Noll, Inc.

New Stories by New Writers. Announced for early publication at 1120 Fifth Street, San Diego, Calif.

North-west Miner. A monthly in the interests of mining operator, wholesaler and retailer. Published by Jackson Trade Pub. Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Oil Field Engineering. A quarterly devoted to engineering problems of drilling and pumping oil. Oil Field Eng. Co., Los Angeles.

Pacific Coast Press. A monthly owned by a number of officials of the Four Railway Brotherhoods. 560 S. Main Street, Los Angeles.

Parchment. A quarterly devoted exclusively to writings of under-graduates in American colleges. Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.

Pet Shop. For dealers selling birds, animals, fish and other pet stock. Joseph B. Byrne Pub. Co., Inc., 709 6th Avenue, New York.

Poetry Folio. A magazine of poetry. 5176 Woodlawn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Printers' Digest. A monthly for the printing industry. Chicago.

Radio Listener. Tells about the people who broadcast. 53 Park Place, New York.

Radio Research. To cover the latest radio scientific activities. 221 Fulton Street, New York.

Roadside Profits. Devoted to the interest of roadside merchandising and catering stands. Lightner Pub. Co., 2721 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Snicker-Snacks. Humorous publication described as a monthly explosion of new fangled humor.

Spice Box. Another magazine of humor.

Square Deal. Champion of justice and the people's rights. 17 West 60 Street, New York.

Sun-Up. Maine's own magazine. Woodgate Pub. Building, Portland.

Thought. A quarterly of the sciences and letters. 2868 Woolworth Building, New York.

Thrilling Tales. "Amazing adventure, modern mystery, thrilling true confession," etc. Edited by Horace J. Gardner. Monthly.

Toy Wares. A monthly for the retailer, wholesaler and jobber in the toy field. 149 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Vanderbilt Farmer. A weekly discussing Southern farming. Miami, Fla.

Virginia. To make known the natural beauties and resort attractions of Virginia. State Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Va.

Wayfarer. A quarterly devoted to western poetry and brief prose. Mill Valley, Calif.

Wholesale Grocer News. A monthly for the wholesale grocer. 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Zest. A magazine which will run to humor in its various forms.

Deaths

A. B. C. Pathfinder Railroad Guide
All-Sports Magazine.
Boy's Gazette
Boy's Own Magazine
California Poultry Journal
Contact
Fighting Romances
Florida News
Home Happiness
Home Lands
Industrial News Survey
Inter-America
Inter-American
Jester
Lone Star Sport Magazine
Millinery Digest
Motorist
Movie Monthly
Money Making Opportunities
National Thought Pictures
National Spectator
Needle Arts
New Sensations
Oral Hygiene
Pet Stock World
Philadelphian
Police Stories
Radio Industry
Radio Journal
Radio Progress
Real Estate News and Investor's Magazine
Restaurant and Tea Room Journal
Smiles and Giggles
Sport Life
True Indian Stories
Western Farmer

Miscellaneous

American Legion Weekly became a monthly in July.

American Restaurant Digest is to be continued as *Restaurant Digest.*

American Review will discontinue after January 1.

American Teacher resumes publication.

Beautiful America has suspended.

Business Law World has combined with *Current Business Reports.*

Contemporary Verse suspends publication.

Designer combines with *Delineator* beginning November.

Drug and Chemical Markets became two separate papers—*Drug Markets* issued fortnightly and *Chemical Markets* issued weekly.

Far West Illustrated continues as *True Western Stories.*

Farmer's Dispatch of St. Paul has suspended. Subscription lists taken over by *Farm Life* of Spencer, Ind.

Junior Life is continued as *Pure Words* with the issue for last June.

Little Folks has combined with *Junior Home Magazine.*

Living Age has changed price from $5 a year to $4.

Lumber World Review continues as *Chicago Lumberman,* since September.

Motor Transcript continues as *Operation and Maintenance.*

Movie Magazine is now called *Pictures.*

Mystery Magazine has resumed publication as a semi-monthly.

National Financial News has merged with the *Magazine of Wall Street.*

Office Manager is merged with *American Stationer* and continues as *American Stationer and Office Manager.*

On the Air has combined with *Better Radio.*

Radio Digest is now published semi-monthly.

Radio in the Home continues as *Radio Home.*

Real Detective Tales and *Mystery Stories* continue as a bi-monthly.

Shipper and Carrier is to be merged with *Packing and Shipping.*

Social Index and *Woman's National News* resumed publication in October.

Southern Poultry Journal merged with *Dixie Dairy and Poultry Journal.* Published under the latter title beginning with the October number.

Thrilling Tales has deferred publication.

Tourist News has absorbed *Zephyr* and *Tropic Magazine.*

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Library Book Outlook

THE height of the fall publishing-season has been reached and passed, and it is necessary to clear the shelves of an accumulation of books that are worthy of consideration, some of which have had to be passed over heretofore by reason of being crowded out by more timely or more immediately important titles.

Travel and biography again lead in the number and importance of new books issued during the past fortnight. Around the World in Twenty-eight Days, by Linton Wells (910, Houghton-Mifflin, $3.50), tells of a race against time, made during the past summer by a Detroit capitalist-sportsman and a newspaper-man. East of the Sun and West of the Moon, by Theodore and Kermit Roosevelt (915.4, Scribner, $3.50), is the illustrated record of the adventures of the brothers Roosevelt to the Roof of the World in search of curious specimens of game. Ten Weeks with the Chinese Bandits (915.1, Dodd-Mead, $3), is the story of a physician attached to the Rockefeller Hospital in Peking, who was captured by bandits in Manchuria, in 1925. Denatured Africa, by Daniel W. Streeter (916, Putnam, $2.50), gives an amateur traveller's views of the continent, and is characterized by freshness and humor. Sailing Across Europe, by Negley Farson (914, Century, $3..50), tells in breezy fashion of a trip on European waterways, from the North Sea to the Black Sea, in a small boat. The People Next Door, by George Creel (917.2, Day, $4), is an interpretative account of Mexico and the Mexicans. The Spell of the Caribbean Islands, by Archie Bell (917.29, L. C. Page, $3.75), is a new addition to the well-known and excellent Spell Series. By Waterways to Gotham, by Lewis R. Freeman (917, Dodd-Mead, $3), is the story of a trip from Milwaukee to the city of New York, made in an eighteen-foot motor-launch. American Soundings, by John St. Loe Strachey (917.3, Appleton, $2.50), gives this noted English journalist's impressions received during his recent visit to this country.

The Days of My Life, by Sir H. Rider Haggard (Longmans, 2 v. $7.50), is the autobiography of this well-known English novelist.

There are two biographical works on George Washington, from different angles. W. E. Woodward's George Washington, the Image and the Man (Boni and Liveright, $4), is a rather idol-smashing piece of work; while Rupert Hughes' George Washington (Morrow, $4) covers the first thirty years of his life, giving the story as much as possible in Washington's own words.

Other biographical works include: Benjamin Franklin, the First Civilized American, by Phillips Russell (Brentano's, $5), which makes use of much new material; Darwin, by Gamaliel Bradford (Houghton-Mifflin, $3.50), a characteristically charitable account of the prime mover in the present-day controversy between science and religion; A Victorian American, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, by Herbert S. Gorman (Doran, $5), a modern estimate of the poet; Turgenev, by Avrahm Yarmolinsky (Century, $4), the first adequate biography of the great Russian novelist; Edison, the Man and His Work, by George S. Bryan (Knopf, $4), a full-length biography, making use of much unpublished material; Memories of a Happy Life, by William Lawrence (Houghton-Mifflin, $5), the complete autobiography to date of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, who has filled that post for thirty-three years; Scouting on Two Continents, by Frederick R. Burnham (Doubleday-Page, $5), being the reminiscences of a soldier who fought for thirty years on the frontier in our West, and then joined Cecil Rhodes in Africa; and two somewhat similar books—Reminiscences of Transatlantic Travellers, by Charles T. Spedding (Lippincott, $5), telling of the celebrities met by the author as purser of the "Aquitania" and other Cunard liners, together with other sea-experiences, and Ships and People, by J. C. Beaumont (Stokes, $5), the author of which, as medical officer of the "Majestic," in his many trips across the Atlantic, has met nearly every European and American celebrity.

Modern Great Americans, by Frederick Houk Law (920, Century, $2), contains short biographies of John Burroughs, Mark Twain, General Pershing, Elihu Root, and others.

Letters of a Roman Gentleman (Houghton-Mifflin, $4), consists of selections from the correspondence of Cicero, translated by Arthur Patch McKinlay.

The new issue of Who's Who in America—the volume for 1926-7—is now available (920, Marquis, $8.50).

In History we have the following new books: Eight Years with Wilson's Cabinet, by David Franklin Houston (973.91, Doubleday-Page, 2 v., $10), which is an account of the cabinet-deliberations of the war-years (1913-1920) by a former Secretary of Agriculture and of the Treasury. I Seek the Truth, by the Ex-Crown Prince of Germany (943, Sears, $4), is a reasoned and moderate statement of the German case, based on documents consulted by the author in Germany. Trails of the Troubadours, by Raimon De Loi (944, Century, $3), follows the trails of the troubadours thru southern

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Miscellaneous new non-fiction titles comprise The Anatomy of Science, by Gilbert N. Lewis (504, Yale Univ. Pr., $3), designed to aid the layman in keeping up with the current trends of scientific thought; Romance of Geology, by Enos A. Mills (550, Doubleday-Page, $3), subtitled "Adventures with glaciers, rivers, and wind, fossil-hunting, trailing ancient seashores, and following mirages of the desert"; Modern Science and People's Health, edited by Benjamin C. Gruenberg (614, Norton, $2.50), in which specialists in anatomy, chemistry, psychiatry, etc., tell what their respective sciences are doing to promote the public health; The Brain and the Mind, by Paul Sünner (130, Frank-Maurice, $1.50), outlining the development of the subject, from the Greeks onward, and giving a clear account of the position of present-day thought on the subject; Jesus, Man of Genius, by J. Middleton Murry (232, Harper, $2.50), a new interpretation, by the editor of the London *Nation and Athenaeum;* and Orpheus, or The Music of the Future, by W. J. Turner (780, Dutton, $1), in the excellent To-day and To-morrow series.

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Of recent new books dealing with subjects already more or less well covered by existing volumes, the following may prove useful for replacing old, out-of-date works, or for supplementing other volumes on the respective subjects:

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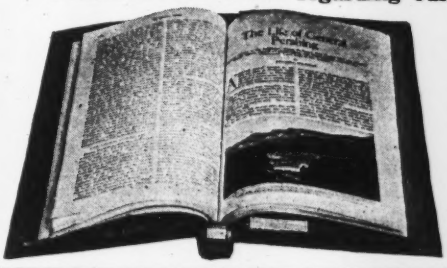

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Wright, M. F., *comp.* Periodicals relating to dairying. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. 22 mim. p. June 1926. (Bibl. no. 16).

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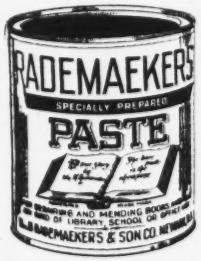

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